

**Department
of the
Treasury**

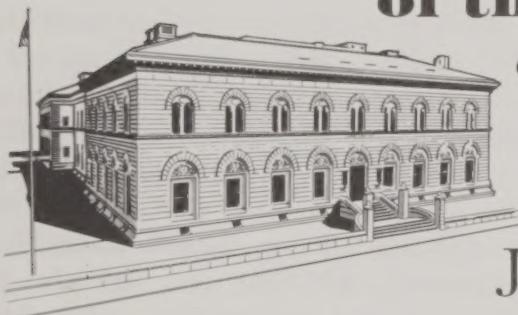


**Annual Report
of the Director
of the Mint**

**for the
fiscal year ended
June 30, 1973**

An illustration of the Denver Mint, where coinage operations started in 1906, appears on the cover. The Superintendent of the Denver Mint, the Honorable Betty Higby, supervised the manufacture of 3,865,662,294 coins during the fiscal year 1973.

**Annual Report
of the Director
of the Mint**



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year ended
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Treasury



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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Director of the Mint

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D.C., May 9, 1974.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the One hundred and first Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, since the Mint became a Bureau within the Department of the Treasury in 1873. The first Annual Report, in this series, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, was presented to the Honorable William A. Richardson by H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint. Annual reports of Mint activities have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury since 1835, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 774). Annual reports of the Mint have been made since it was established in 1792.

This report is submitted in compliance with Section 345 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, 2d Edition (1878), 31 U.S.C. 253. It includes a review of the operations of the mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1973. For the calendar year 1972 this document includes reports on the U.S. gold, silver, and coinage metals and the world's monetary stocks of gold, silver, and coins.

MARY BROOKS,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. WILLIAM E. SIMON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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The U.S. Mint was under the supervision of the Secretary of State from its establishment in 1792 to 1799. It then became an independent agency reporting directly to the President of the United States. The act of March 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 774) stated that the Director of the Mint was to direct the business of the Mint "—subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury—." Later the Director was authorized to report to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Treasury. The act of February 12, 1873 (31 U.S.C. 251, 253) established the Mint as a bureau within the Department of the Treasury.

Term of service		Secretaries of the Treasury	Served under—
From—	To—		President
July 1, 1834	Mar. 3, 1841	Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire.....	Jackson, Van Buren.
Mar. 6, 1841	Sept. 11, 1841	Thomas Ewing, Ohio.....	Harrison, Tyler.
Sept. 13, 1841	Mar. 1, 1843	Walter Forward, Pennsylvania.....	Tyler.
Mar. 8, 1843	May 2, 1844	John C. Spencer, New York ¹	Tyler.
July 4, 1844	Mar. 7, 1845	Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky.....	Tyler, Polk.
Mar. 8, 1845	Mar. 5, 1849	Robert J. Walker, Mississippi.....	Polk.
Mar. 8, 1849	July 22, 1850	Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania.....	Taylor, Fillmore.
July 23, 1850	Mar. 6, 1853	Thos. Corwin, Ohio.....	Fillmore.
Mar. 7, 1853	Mar. 6, 1857	James Guthrie, Kentucky.....	Pierce.
Mar. 7, 1857	Dec. 8, 1860	Howell Cobb, Georgia.....	Buchanan.
Dec. 12, 1860	Jan. 14, 1861	Philip F. Thomas, Maryland.....	Buchanan.
Jan. 15, 1861	Mar. 6, 1861	John A. Dix, New York.....	Buchanan.
Mar. 7, 1861	June 30, 1864	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.....	Lincoln.
July 6, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	Wm. P. Fessenden, Maine.....	Lincoln.
Mar. 9, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana ²	Lincoln, Johnson.
Mar. 12, 1869	Mar. 16, 1873	Geo. S. Boutwell, Massachusetts.....	Grant.
Mar. 17, 1873	June 3, 1874	Wm. A. Richardson, Massachusetts.....	Grant.
June 4, 1874	June 20, 1876	Benj. H. Bristow, Kentucky.....	Grant.
July 7, 1876	Mar. 9, 1877	Lot M. Morrill, Maine.....	Grant, Hayes.
Mar. 10, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881	John Sherman, Ohio.....	Hayes.
Mar. 8, 1881	Nov. 13, 1881	Wm. Windom, Minnesota ³	Garfield, Arthur.
Nov. 14, 1881	Sept. 4, 1884	Chas. J. Folger, New York.....	Arthur.
Sept. 25, 1884	Oct. 30, 1884	Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana.....	Arthur.
Oct. 31, 1884	Mar. 7, 1885	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana ²	Arthur, Cleveland.
Mar. 8, 1885	Mar. 31, 1887	Daniel Manning, New York.....	Cleveland.
Apr. 1, 1887	Mar. 6, 1889	Chas. S. Fairchild, New York.....	Cleveland, Harrison.
Mar. 7, 1889	Jan. 29, 1891	Wm. Windom, Minnesota ³	Harrison.
Feb. 25, 1891	Mar. 6, 1893	Chas. Foster, Ohio.....	Harrison, Cleveland.
Mar. 7, 1893	Mar. 5, 1897	John G. Carlisle, Kentucky.....	Cleveland, McKinley.
Mar. 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1902	Lyman J. Gage, Illinois.....	McKinley, Roosevelt.
Feb. 1, 1902	Mar. 3, 1907	L. M. Shaw, Iowa.....	Roosevelt.
Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 7, 1909	George B. Cortelyou, New York.....	Roosevelt.
Mar. 8, 1909	Mar. 5, 1913	Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois.....	Taft.
Mar. 6, 1913	Dec. 15, 1918	W. G. McAdoo, New York.....	Wilson.
Dec. 16, 1918	Feb. 1, 1920	Carter Glass, Virginia.....	Wilson.
Feb. 2, 1920	Mar. 3, 1921	David F. Houston, Missouri.....	Wilson.
Mar. 4, 1921	Feb. 12, 1932	Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania.....	Harding, Coolidge, Hoover.
Feb. 13, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933	Ogden L. Mills, New York.....	Hoover.
Mar. 4, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933	William H. Woodin, New York.....	Roosevelt.
Jan. 1, 1934	July 22, 1945	Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York.....	Roosevelt, Truman.
July 23, 1945	June 23, 1946	Fred M. Vinson, Kentucky.....	Truman.
June 25, 1946	Jan. 20, 1953	John W. Snyder, Missouri.....	Truman.
Jan. 21, 1953	July 28, 1957	George M. Humphrey, Ohio.....	Eisenhower.
July 29, 1957	Jan. 20, 1961	Robert B. Anderson, Connecticut.....	Eisenhower.
Jan. 21, 1961	Apr. 1, 1965	Douglas Dillon, New Jersey.....	Kennedy, Johnson.
Apr. 1, 1965	Dec. 20, 1968	Henry H. Fowler, Virginia.....	Johnson.
Dec. 21, 1968	Jan. 20, 1969	Joseph W. Barr, Indiana.....	Johnson.
Jan. 22, 1969	Feb. 10, 1971	David M. Kennedy, Illinois.....	Nixon.
Feb. 11, 1971	June 12, 1972	John B. Connally, Texas.....	Nixon.
June 12, 1972	-----	George P. Shultz, New York.....	Nixon.

¹ Spencer resigned as Secretary of the Treasury May 2, 1844; McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), was ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from May 2 to July 3, 1844.

² Hugh McCulloch was Secretary from Mar. 9, 1865, to Mar. 3, 1869, and from Oct. 31, 1884, to Mar. 7, 1885.

³ William Windom was Secretary from Mar. 8, 1881, to Nov. 13, 1881, and also from Mar. 7, 1889, to Jan. 29, 1891.

Directors of the United States Mint 1792-1973

The Director of the Mint is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The length of the term of office was not fixed by law from 1792 to 1873. The Act of February 12, 1873, fixed the term of the Director at 5 years. However, there is no restriction on the reappointment of Directors.

Term of service		Directors of the Mint
From—	To—	
Apt. 1792	June 1795	David Rittenhouse, Pennsylvania.
July 1795	Oct. 1795	Henry William de Saussure, South Carolina.
Oct. 1795	July 1805	Elias Boudinot, New Jersey.
Jan. 1806	July 1824	Robert Patterson, Pennsylvania.
July 1824	July 1835	Samuel Moore, Pennsylvania.
July 1835	July 1851	Robert Maskell Patterson, Pennsylvania.
July 1851	Apt. 1853	George N. Eckert, Pennsylvania. ¹
Apr. 1853	May 1853	Thomas M. Pettit, Pennsylvania. ¹
June 1853	Apr. 1861	James Ross Snowden, Pennsylvania.
May 1861	Sept. 1866	James Pollock, Pennsylvania.
Oct. 1866	Apr. 1867	William Millward, Pennsylvania. ²
Apr. 1867	Apr. 1869	Henry Richard Linderman, Pennsylvania.
May 1869	Mar. 1873	James Pollock, Pennsylvania.
Apr. 1873	Dec. 1878	Henry Richard Linderman, Pennsylvania.
Feb. 1879	June 1885	Horatio C. Burchard, Illinois.
July 1885	Oct. 1889	James P. Kimball, Pennsylvania.
Oct. 1889	May 1893	Edward O. Leech, District of Columbia.
Nov. 1893	Feb. 1898	Robert E. Preston, District of Columbia.
Feb. 1898	July 1907	George E. Roberts, Iowa.
Sept. 1907	Nov. 1909	Frank A. Leach, California.
Nov. 1909	June 1910	A. Piatt Andrew, Massachusetts.
July 1910	Nov. 1914	George E. Roberts, Iowa.
Mar. 1915	July 1916	Robert W. Woolley, Virginia.
Sept. 1916	Feb. 1917	F. J. H. von Engelken, Florida.
Mar. 1917	Mar. 1922	Raymond T. Baker, Nevada.
Mar. 1922	Sept. 1923	F. E. Scobey, Texas.
Nov. 1923	May 1933	Robert J. Grant, Colorado.
May 1933	Apr. 1953	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Wyoming.
July 1954	Jan. 1961	William H. Brett, Ohio.
Oct. 1961	Aug. 1969	Eva Adams, Nevada.
Sept. 1969	-----	Mary Brooks, Idaho.

¹ Died in office.

² President Andrew Johnson appointed William Millward Director in October 1866 while the Senate was in recess. The President forwarded his nomination for the position of Director in a letter to the Senate dated Jan. 2, 1867. The Senate rejected the nomination on Jan. 26, 1867. However, William Millward remained in the Mint until the confirmation of Director Linderman.

MINT OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1973

Mint Operations

Introduction

The Mint became an operating bureau of the Department of the Treasury in 1873, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 251. All U.S. coins are manufactured at Mint institutions. The Bureau of the Mint distributes the coins to and among the Federal Reserve banks and branches, which in turn release them, as required, to commercial banks. In addition, the Mint maintains physical custody of Treasury monetary stocks of gold and silver; handles various deposit transactions including inter-Mint transfers of bullion; refines and processes gold and silver bullion; and, moves, places into storage, and releases them from its custody for such purposes as authorized. Functions performed by the Mint on a reimbursable basis in fiscal 1973 included: The manufacture and sale of numismatic Eisenhower dollars; the production and sale of proof coin sets and uncirculated coin sets; the manufacture and sale of medals of a national character; and, as scheduling permitted, the manufacture of foreign coins.

Organization

The headquarters of the Bureau of the Mint is located in Washington, D.C. The operations necessary for the conduct of the business of the Mint are performed at six field facilities. Mints are situated in Philadelphia, Pa., and Denver, Colo.; assay offices are in New York, N.Y. and San Francisco, Calif.; bullion depositories are located at Fort Knox, Ky. (for gold) and at West Point, N.Y. (for silver). The New York Assay Office was the only silver refinery operation of the Mint during the fiscal year 1973. The West Point Depository is an adjunct of the New York Assay Office. The San Francisco Assay Office also operates as a Mint.

The Mint reorganization, implemented during fiscal 1972, was further refined by the creation of an Office of West Coast Operations early in fiscal 1973. During the year that Office assumed supervision of the Data Center Division and the Special Coinage and Medals Division, while actively participating in the restoration of the Old San Francisco Mint, where the Office of West Coast Operations is physically situated.

The number of employees in the headquarters and field installations ranged from 2,424 on June 30, 1972, to 2,455 on June 30, 1973.

The Mint's Internal Audit Staff assisted the Director and Deputy

Director of the Mint throughout the fiscal year in an advisory capacity by conducting selected financial and operational audits of areas where potential for improvement seemed to exist.

Financial and management audits were conducted to determine the adequacy of internal controls and the accuracy and propriety of accounting records, to ascertain whether prescribed policies and procedures were being followed, and to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency with which Mint programs were being administered.

Audits were conducted during fiscal year 1973 at all Mint sites, including the Office of the Director in Washington. The audits included: Review of protection costs; review of adequacy of die record procedures; examination of procurement practices and disbursement vouchers; examination of equipment and stores records; and, detailed audits of employees' pay, leave, and retirement records. In addition, special inventories to verify Mint assets were conducted at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, as well as at the San Francisco Assay Office.

The various audits performed resulted in recommendations for improved management practices, as well as more effective accounting and operating policies and procedures. Although the benefits from some of the audit recommendations could not be evaluated in monetary terms, they were expected to provide intangible benefits through more effective and efficient operations.

Late in the fiscal year 1973 it was determined that the audit functions would be more effective if the staff were decentralized. Action was initiated to place resident auditors at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco, thereby reducing the size of the Headquarters staff. The decentralization was designed to permit more onsite auditing time, with a reduction in travel costs.

The objectives of the Mint security program continued to be directed to improvement and modernization of security at all Mint facilities. In January 1973 it was discovered that six or seven bags of coins, each with a face value of \$1,000, had been stolen from the Philadelphia Mint since November 1972. The theft involved bags of new 1973 coins which were removed from the coining and vault areas in tanks. The bags were transferred from the tanks to the cart of a vending machine serviceman, who removed them from the Mint. Three Mint employees and the vending machine employee were arrested and sentenced in United States District Court in Philadelphia.

The theft triggered a review of security measures throughout the Mint. Several shortcomings in the Mint's internal accountability and security of assets were revealed. It was determined that a more thorough security awareness program for all employees should be instituted.

During the fiscal year physical security surveys were completed in all Mint facilities with additional physical and internal safeguards being activated at these facilities.

A security system was developed for the Old San Francisco Mint, which included the latest in physical security alarm devices.

Security screens were installed in the refinery at the New York Assay Office. In addition, the exterior lighting system at the Fort Knox Depository was improved.

Coinage Activities

Bicentennial coinage

In compliance with President Nixon's request that all Government agencies cooperate in the celebration of our Nation's bicentennial in 1976, Secretary of the Treasury Shultz sent draft legislation to Congress providing for changes on the reverse of the dollar and the half dollar coins. The draft bill, prepared on behalf of the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of the Mint during fiscal year 1973, marked the first time in history that designs on circulating coins would be changed to honor an anniversary of American Freedom.¹ The dates 1776-1976 would appear on the coins at the time of issue.

The Director of the Mint announced in March 1973 that a nationwide design contest would be conducted for designs of the coins. Criteria for selection of the designs were to include the beauty and historical significance of the designs and the Mint's special technical and mechanical operations in reproducing the designs onto coinage dies that permit maximum reproduction on high speed presses.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Morgan and the Director of the Mint each made statements, before the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Committee on Banking and Currency on May 2, 1973,² in support of the bill to provide for a new coinage design and date emblematic of the bicentennial of the American Revolution for dollar and half dollar coins.

Mrs. Brooks stated that changing the designs on the reverses of these circulating coins "would place a symbol in the hands of every American that bears visual witness to the enduring qualities of our form of government."

On June 6, 1973, the Director of the Mint made a statement before the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Coinage and Minting of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.³ In this testimony, Mrs. Brooks reaffirmed the Treasury and the Mint's support

¹ See exhibit 15.

² See exhibits 20 and 21.

³ See exhibit 22.

of legislation to change the designs on the reverse of the dollar and half dollar coins. She further indicated that a change in the reverse of the quarter dollar was one that she and Secretary Shultz would very much like to make. However, since the quarter is a widely used coin, the Mint would need additional production capacity to meet the surge in demand, more space for storage, as well as additional transportation from the mints to the 37 Federal Reserve banks and branches.

Mrs. Brooks stated that the limitation of production and transportation would necessitate establishing staggered release dates for the bicentennial coinage.¹ She suggested that the dollar might be released on July 5, 1975, the half dollar on September 1, 1975, and, if the quarter were changed, it might be released January 2, 1976.

Domestic coinage

During the fiscal year 1973, U.S. mints produced for general circulation cupronickel clad dollars, half dollars, quarters, and dimes, cupronickel 5-cent pieces, and 1-cent pieces composed of 95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc. The Philadelphia Mint manufactured 4,409,751,056 coins with a face value of \$251,536,356; the Denver Mint produced 3,865,662,294 pieces with a face value of \$215,821,958; the San Francisco Assay Office made 277,795,008 1-cent coins with a face value of \$2,777,950.08. During the year, Mint installations manufactured a total of 8,553,208,358 coins for general circulation (an increase of approximately 306 million coins from 1972) with a face value of \$470,136,264.08.²

All proof coin sets, as well as both types of the silver-clad numismatic Eisenhower dollars were made at the United States Assay Office at San Francisco and bore the "S" mint mark. The proof coin sets beginning in January 1973 included a cupronickel dollar coin. A total of 19,908,838 numismatic coins with a face value of \$7,565,209.82 were produced during the fiscal year.

1973 Annual Assay Commission

The Act of April 2, 1792, which established the United States Mint, also provided for the Annual Assay Commission. It is believed that the Assay Commission has met each year since 1792, with few exceptions. The law provides that the Annual Assay Commission shall be composed of the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Assayer of the New York Assay Office, and such other persons as the President shall designate.³ The Commission meets for the purpose of verifying the quality of U.S. coins at the Philadelphia Mint on the second Wednesday in

¹ The legislation was pending at the fiscal yearend.

² See table 1.

³ See exhibit 14.

February. Coins reserved from each mint's regular production of the previous calendar year are examined and tested. For the cupronickel coins one piece was selected at random from every 100,000 pieces or fractional part thereof. The coins selected are sealed in envelopes and forwarded for the annual assay of coins.

The following table indicates the annual assay coins that were reserved during the calendar year 1972 for the February 14, 1973, meeting of the Annual Assay Commission. The Commission reported at the conclusion of the proceedings that the trial was satisfactory in all respects.

Annual assay coins reserved at various mints during calendar year 1972

Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		San Francisco Assay Office	
	Pieces	Value	Pieces	Value	Pieces	Value
Cupronickel clad dollars.....	786	\$786.00				
Uncirculated silver dollars.....			1,024	\$1,024.00		
Half dollars.....	3,077	1,538.50	2,841	1,420.50		
Quarter dollars.....	4,318	1,079.50	6,221	1,555.25		
Dimes.....	8,644	864.40	6,553	655.30		
Total.....	16,825	4,268.40	16,639	4,655.05	28	28.00

As a token of the Government's appreciation for the services of the members of the Assay Commission, a medal designed and executed by Mint engravers especially for the occasion is customarily presented to each assay commissioner. A portrait of Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz appears on the obverse of the 1973 Assay Commission Medal, which was designed and executed by Frank Gasparro, the Mint's Chief Sculptor-Engraver. The reverse, a view of the Treasury Building, Washington, D.C., looking north, was designed and executed by Sherl J. Winter, a mint sculptor engraver. The accompanying photograph shows the details of the 2½-inch bronze medal.



1973 Assay Commission medal

Distribution of U.S. coins

The Bureau of the Mint distributes coins for general circulation through the facilities of the Federal Reserve banks (12 banks and 25 branches) and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. During the fiscal year 1973 the Mint shipped 8,706,681,248 newly manufactured U.S. coins valued at \$474,379,941.80¹ to these facilities for distribution. Proof coin sets and numismatic coins were sold directly to the public.

The face value of the stock of U.S. fractional coins on June 30, 1973, was \$7,151,742,000. Of this amount the Treasury held \$95,011,636, the Federal Reserve banks held \$263,581,703, and \$6,793,148,661 was in circulation.² On the same date \$285,623,000 worth of U.S. cupronickel clad dollars were outstanding.³ The Treasury held \$21,719,291, the Federal Reserve banks held \$40,804,999, and \$223,098,710 was in circulation.

Standard silver dollars outstanding throughout the year remained \$481,781,898.

Foreign coinage

During the fiscal year 1973, the Denver Mint produced 302,218,500 foreign coins while the San Francisco Assay Office manufactured 129,326,870 coins for other countries. Coinage was made for seven foreign countries: El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nepal, the Republic of Panama, and the Philippines.⁴

Through December 31, 1972, U.S. mints had produced 9,120,925,486 coins and blanks for 41 countries.⁵

Production

On a Mint-wide basis, 31 percent of the domestic coins produced during the fiscal year 1973 was derived from internally produced strip. At the Philadelphia Mint, coinage strip produced in-house yielded 1,700 million cents, 169 million nickels, and 295 million dimes and quarters, a total of 2,164 million coins. Internally produced strip was used for 1,199 million more coins in fiscal 1973 than in the previous fiscal year. This constituted 49 percent of the production of the Philadelphia Mint. The Denver Mint to a large degree engaged their strip production capacity in fabricating strip for Philippine coins. However, Denver fabricated bronze strip in-house for the production of 503 million 1-cent pieces, which equated to 13 percent of its domestic production.

¹ See table 6.

² See table 8.

³ See table 9.

⁴ See table 15.

⁵ See tables 29 and 30.

Technology

Quality control operations increased in scope and effectiveness during the fiscal year 1973 at all Mint manufacturing facilities. Approximately one million pounds of defective strip was returned to four commercial vendors for failing to meet quality standards.

During the year, die inspection standards and procedures were greatly improved.

The Mint's first automated coin inspector was placed in operation at the Philadelphia Mint. First strike inspection for minimizing defective production runs, before they get started; process control over blank hardness and diameters; and better maintenance of presses and press tooling have helped minimize equipment breakdowns and out-of-specification coinage.

Quality assurance studies were performed by the Bureau Laboratory on foreign coins produced for El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, and the Philippines. These foreign coins produced by U.S. mints were subjected to the same rigorous quality assurance procedures that domestic coinage must undergo.

The Bureau of the Mint Laboratory in Washington acts as the technical authority on the authenticity of U.S. coins. During the fiscal year 1973, laboratory examination of 8,092 questioned coins relative to 129 cases submitted by the U.S. Secret Service were performed by the Mint. In addition the Mint checked coins for the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations, the Bureau of Customs, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Public Services

Liaison with Federal Reserve banks

The primary mission of the Mint is to assure the availability of domestic coins in quantities sufficient for the conduct of public commerce. To achieve this the Mint maintains constant liaison with the Federal Reserve Board in the preparation of forecasts of coin requirements. The forecasts estimating short and long term domestic coinage requirements are used in production planning. The Mint works with the Federal Reserve banks to establish and maintain sufficient coin inventories¹ to minimize the possibility of a coin shortage.

Special coinage and medals

The Eisenhower dollar program.—The numismatic Eisenhower dollar program, begun during the previous fiscal year, was continued during fiscal year 1973. Orders for the 1972 proof 40-percent silver Eisenhower dollars were accepted beginning on May 1, 1972, with no orders accepted after July 15, 1972. Orders for the uncirculated variety were accepted between August 1, 1972, and October 16, 1972. During the

¹ See table 7.

fiscal year 1,811,095 of the 40-percent silver proof dollars and 2,193,056 of the uncirculated dollars, bearing the year 1972, were produced in response to these orders and sold to the public at premium prices.

The proof Eisenhower dollars were produced, packaged, and dispatched by registered mail from the San Francisco Assay Office. The uncirculated silver-clad dollars were manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office, packed in plastic tubes, and shipped to the New York Assay Office, where they were packaged and sent to customers by registered mail.

Proof and uncirculated coin sets.—In the fiscal year 1973 the Mint again offered sets of proof coins for sale to the public at a premium price. The sets through the calendar year 1972 contained one coin of each U.S. denomination from the cent through the half dollar. Beginning with 1973, the proof sets were expanded to include a cupronickel proof dollar.¹ Because of the addition of the dollar coin, the cost of a proof set was increased to \$7. During the fiscal year 2,003,325 sets of five coins each, dated 1972, and 814,677 proof sets, dated 1973, of 6 coins each (including the cupronickel dollar) were produced in response to orders from the public. The proof coins, as mentioned earlier, were manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office and were sent from there by registered mail.

The accompanying photograph shows the Director of the Mint presenting the first 1973 proof coin set, containing the cupronickel dollar, to Secretary of the Treasury Shultz.²



Secretary of the Treasury Shultz and Director of the Mint Brooks

¹ See exhibits 3, 8, 10, and 11.
² See exhibit 13.

The uncirculated coin sets, which contained the best specimens of coins for general circulation from each mint also were changed during the 1973 fiscal year. The number of coins in these sets beginning with the calendar year 1973 was increased by two: A cupronickel dollar produced at the Philadelphia Mint and one manufactured at the Denver Mint. The 1973 uncirculated coin sets, thus, included one coin of each denomination, from the cent through the cupronickel dollar, produced by both the Philadelphia Mint and Denver Mint, plus a 1-cent piece produced at the San Francisco Assay Office. The inclusion of these coins made the production of the uncirculated sets more expensive, so the price to the public had to be raised to \$6 per set.

Medals.—The official medal of Secretary of the Treasury Shultz was released in November 1972. The details of both sides of the medal are shown in the accompanying photograph. The portrait of the Secretary is the work of Frank Gasparro, Chief Mint Sculptor Engraver; the reverse design was executed by Mint Engraver, Michael G. Iacocca.



Official medal of Secretary of the Treasury Shultz

On October 18, 1972, the Treasury Building in Washington was declared a national historic landmark. At the ceremony, which so designated the building, Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton presented the landmark plaque and certificate to Secretary of the Treasury Shultz. The Director of the Mint presented the Secretaries with a commemorative medal marking the occasion. The Treasury Building medal, shown below, was placed on sale to the public at the Treasury Department's Exhibit Hall and at the other Mint sales areas following the ceremony.



United States Treasury Building medal

The U.S. Mint medal marking President Nixon's second term, as illustrated, was completed during the fiscal year. Both the obverse and reverse of the medal were prepared by Frank Gasparro.



President Nixon's second term medal

The Director of the Mint presented the first strike of the new medal to President Nixon at the White House on May 23, 1973. The accompanying photograph reflects the President's pleasure as he accepted the medal from Mrs. Brooks.

The first of the 1½ inch bronze medals commemorating the American Revolution Bicentennial, as authorized by Public Law 92-228,



President Nixon accepting the new medal from Mrs. Brooks

February 15, 1972, was released on July 4, 1972. It was designed by Ralph J. Menconi. The obverse is based on Houdon's life mask of Washington, taken in 1785, while the reverse symbolizes acts and sentiments that precipitated the Revolution. These included the Sons of Liberty elm tree in Boston, a replica of the despised British Tax Stamp at the left, and Benjamin Franklin's "Join or Die" cartoon at the right of the tree. The medals were part of the Philatelic Numismatic Combination (PNC) package (consisting of the ARBC medal and a commemorative postage stamp, postmarked July 4, 1972, Williamsburg, Va.). Approximately 790,700 were sold to the public. In addition, 666,897 of the "unique" packages (a similar medal, dated 1972, in an individual, attractive, self-standing, see-through plastic case) were sold during the fiscal year. Both of these medals were struck, packaged, and mailed by the Philadelphia Mint.

In commemoration of the 175th anniversary of the launching of the U.S. frigate *Constellation*, Public Law 92-384 was enacted on August 14, 1972.¹ This legislation authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and deliver not more than 100,000 medals to the *Constellation* Committee of the Star Spangled Banner Flag House Association, Inc. The medals were to be sold at premium prices to raise funds for the restoration of the Ship. Approximately 12,000 medals had been manufactured by the fiscal yearend.

¹ See exhibit 2

Public Law 93-33, approved May 14, 1973,¹ provided for the striking of medals in commemoration of Roberto Walker Clemente. Mr. Clemente, the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball star, was killed in a plane crash on December 31, 1972, while engaged in an errand of mercy to aid earthquake victims in Nicaragua.

During the fiscal year the Mint catalog "Medals of the United States Mint" was reissued. The revised edition, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$5.25, reflects additions to the various series of national historical medals since the book was issued initially in 1969. The catalog contains lifesize pictures of all Mint medals and interesting historical data about each person or event honored by the medals. It is an extremely informative publication.

The Mint continued to manufacture and sell national "List" medals in both the traditional 3 inch size and the 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ inch size throughout the fiscal year.² The Philadelphia and Denver Mints produced a total of 160,659 miniature presidential medals during fiscal 1973. New medals, 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter, were released this year recognizing and depicting the New York Assay Office, the U.S. Bullion Depository at West Point, and the U.S. Bullion Depository at Fort Knox. A 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch medal of the Old San Francisco Mint was also introduced. A small medal (the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch size) honoring the New Orleans Mint, an operating Mint from 1838-61 and 1879-1909, was released at the American Numismatic Association Convention at New Orleans during the year. The accompanying illustration shows both sides of the medal.



New Orleans Mint medal

¹ See exhibit 23.

² See tables 11, 12, 13, and 14.

A descriptive list of the more than 300 historic medals available from the U.S. Mint, with ordering information, may be obtained from: The Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint St., San Francisco, Ca. 94173.

Old San Francisco Mint.—As indicated in the previous edition of this report, restoration of the Old San Francisco Mint for use by the Bureau of the Mint was begun just as fiscal year 1972 closed. The extensive work on the famous granite structure continued throughout fiscal 1973.



San Francisco Mint Medal

The Old Mint was reopened to the public by Director of the Mint Mary Brooks on Saturday morning, June 16, 1973. The reopening made the building the first in the country to comply with Public Law 92-362, enacted August 4, 1972, providing for the adaptive use of surplus historical structures.

Administration

Financial operations

Revenues.—The Bureau of the Mint deposited \$447 million into the general fund of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1973. Seigniorage on U.S. coins manufactured accounted for \$395.1 million of the total. This consisted of approximately \$1.9 million from the production of silver-clad Eisenhower dollars; \$332 million seigniorage derived from cupronickel clad subsidiary coinage; and \$61 million from minor coinage. Table 23 contains full details on Mint revenue deposited into the general fund of the Treasury.

Financial management conference.—The second annual financial management conference was held in Philadelphia for financial and budget personnel from the field offices and the Office of the Director.

Accounting problems and procedures discussed included: Financial planning, budgeting, foreign coinage and reimbursable transactions, equipment purchases, future computer operations, as well as the need for uniformity in cost accounting procedures.

Monetary assets and liabilities

	ASSETS	June 30, 1972	June 30, 1973
Gold bullion.....	\$10,146,356,115.31	\$10,146,476,607.52	
Silver bullion.....	1,34,528,751.10	1,40,436,293.41	
Subsidiary coin.....	77,256,059.85	79,960,487.90	
Minor coin.....	6,271,250.55	4,856,863.87	
Coinage metal other than silver.....	181,580,857.33	275,941,337.35	
All other.....	28,596,648.21	28,690,628.20	
 Total assets.....	 10,474,589,682.35	 10,576,362,218.25	
	LIABILITIES		
Bullion fund.....	10,288,380,805.26	10,296,173,892.87	
Coinage metal fund.....	179,410,922.15	275,247,472.83	
All other.....	6,797,954.94	4,940,852.55	
 Total liabilities.....	 10,474,589,682.35	 10,576,362,218.25	

¹ Includes silver bullion for coinage valued at \$10,764,539.26.

NOTE.—For details by Mint institution, see table 24.

Income, expenses, and application of funds, fiscal year 1973

	INCOME	<i>In thousands</i>
1. Coins manufactured (face value).....		\$477,698
2. Appropriation.....		22,976
3. Special Mint coin reimbursements.....		21,483
4. Medal sales.....		472
5. Foreign coinage orders.....		1,651
6. Charges collected on deposits, etc.....		20
7. Sales of miscellaneous products.....		23,830
8. Sales of Government property, etc.....		43
9. Miscellaneous reimbursements.....		5,985
10. Miscellaneous revenues.....		55
 Total income.....		554,213
	COST OF OPERATIONS	
1. Accrued cost of operations (includes depreciation):		
a. Coinage (domestic).....	\$15,617	
b. Deposits.....	1,459	
c. Protection.....	2,837	
d. Refining.....	1,749	
e. Executive Direction.....	219	
 Total operation cost.....		21,881
2. Cost of metal used in domestic coinage.....		54,228
3. Distribution of domestic coinage.....		1,411
4. Cost of manufacturing special Mint coins.....		21,483
5. Cost of manufacturing medals.....		352
6. Cost of manufacturing foreign coinage.....		2,171
7. Cost of processing miscellaneous services.....		5,985
8. Less depreciation (included in cost of operations).....	—1,591	
9. Administrative costs applied to reimbursables.....		—1,613
 Total cost of operations.....		104,307
Excess of income over cost.....		449,906
	APPLICATION OF NET INCOME	
1. Deposits to the general fund of the Treasury.....		446,614
2. Expired appropriation.....		110
3. Inventory changes.....		2,576
4. Net increase in "Profit Funds".....		606
 Total funds applied.....		449,906

Gold and silver

Refining.—The Mint's electrolytic refinery in the U.S. Assay Office at New York produced approximately 4.7 million fine troy ounces of refined silver bullion during fiscal year 1973. No gold was refined.¹

The New York Assay Office also recovered approximately 35 ounces of surplus gold and about 927 ounces of surplus silver which had a combined value of \$3,810. In addition the Mint accepted scrap containing silver from the Navy, refined the silver extracted, and returned the silver to the Navy.

Unrefined bullion stocks.—At the fiscal yearend a total of 23.2 million fine troy ounces of unrefined gold bullion and approximately 14.3 million fine troy ounces of unrefined silver bullion were held by the two assay offices and the two mints.²

Gold.—On June 30, 1973, the Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, the mints, and assay offices held a total of 267,011,099 fine troy ounces of gold bullion.³ This metal was valued at \$10,146,421,914 on June 30, 1973.⁴

Silver.—At the end of the fiscal year 1973 the silver balance of the Bureau of the Mint totaled 45,791,427.88 fine troy ounces, which was valued at \$59,407,677.39.⁵

Field Installations

The Philadelphia Mint

During the fiscal year a number of steps were taken at the Philadelphia Mint to increase coin production.

Following general training, quality control inspectors were assigned to their permanent stations. Previously, inspectors had been rotated to different areas (such as die, first coin, hot mill). The permanent assignment provides the dual benefits of enabling these persons to become more knowledgeable about a specific area and to establish co-operative working relationships with plant personnel.

The new Face Inspecting Machine, which was installed at Philadelphia, has increased the Mint's ability to control the quality of domestic coins. The machine separates coins, checks thickness, diameter, relief, orientation, and cutouts.

During fiscal 1973 an improvement from the previous year of approximately 12 minutes in production time for domestic dies was accomplished.

The improvement was attributed, among other things, to a reorganization which separated die manufacturing from the Engraving

¹ See table 21.

² See table 22.

³ See table 16.

⁴ See table 17.

⁵ See tables 18 and 19.

Division and the addition of a metallurgist to the supervisory staff.

The casting machine uses a constant flow of water. During fiscal 1973 a water recovery system was installed which provides for the reuse of water. This system achieves a saving of between 30,000 and 40,000 gallons of water per day. This savings is significant from the energy resource standpoint: Eliminating the waste of large quantities of water.

Strip production was made a division, separate from Coining, during fiscal year 1973.

In the blanking area, four older presses were replaced with Minster presses which permit the use of carbide dies and wider strip. Rowe reels replaced the smaller "pay-off" reels, while the spiral vibrators were replaced with belt conveyors. The combination of Minster presses and Rowe "pay-off" reels resulted in a 36-percent reduction in labor costs. Increased RPMs and reduced downtime for die changes contributed to an overall cost reduction of 63 cents per thousand coins produced.

In the Stamping Section new Bliss presses replaced old mint presses and an additional bridge crane was erected, which improved material handling and provided safety benefits. The Bliss presses increased production almost twofold, as they are quad presses and function as two singles or a quad. The Columbia presses, which strike two coins at a time, are used in dollar production. These improvements resulted in the overall savings of \$2.14 per thousand coins produced over the previous fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1973 awards were given for 59 employee suggestions.

Sixty-one employees participated in conferences and training courses during the year. It is believed that this method of continuing education contributed greatly to the increased efficiency of the Philadelphia Mint.

The Denver Mint

During the fiscal year 1973 final production criteria for the new Denver Mint were established. Based on these criteria, the Bureau of the Mint completed its industrial process layouts and the development of specific production equipment criteria. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the project was issued. After review of comments received on the draft, a final statement was published on February 5, 1973. There were no significant environmental objections to the project at the proposed site. After environmental clearance of the project, negotiations ensued leading to a formal agreement, which was signed on May 24, 1973, between the City of Denver and the United States Government pertaining to acquisition of the South Platte River site by the City for later conveyance to the United States. At the close

of the fiscal year, preparatory actions were completed incident to negotiation of a design contract with the selected architect-engineer firm.

The conversion of all counting stations to the double count system resulted in improved coin counting. Improved structures were installed during fiscal year 1973 to support the counting machines and the feeding systems.

Four new bridge cranes were installed in the main coin press area to improve material handling equipment. New and improved lighting was installed at the same time.

Two modern 100-ton high-speed blanking presses, capable of processing strip up to 16 inches wide, replaced two obsolete 60-ton presses.

Four new 225-ton Bliss coin presses were installed during the fiscal year.

Improved feeder systems were ordered for the coin presses to replace obsolete feeder units. The new systems improve coin production efficiency, reduce general maintenance requirements, and result in improved coin quality.

Optical comparators were installed during fiscal 1973 in the Machine Shop and the Press Rooms to improve quality control. These units are used to check collars, dies, and various other parts manufactured in the Machine Shop, as well as for quality control checks on finished coins.

A quality control staff was provided to improve techniques and promote better quality coin production.

A new packaging machine was manufactured to produce containers for Denver Mint souvenir sets for over-the-counter sales at the Denver Mint sales area. The sets include a sample of each domestic coin manufactured at that institution and the Denver Mint medal.

United States Assay Office at San Francisco

During the fiscal year 1973, the San Francisco Assay Office underwent a complete reorganization. The Office of Production and the Office of Administration were established with program managers in each area reporting to the Officer in Charge. Production activities were organized into four divisions: Coining, Production Maintenance, Packaging and Mailing, and Material Receiving and Control.

Seventeen new HME proof coin presses were installed during the year, replacing older presses. The replacement of these presses is part of the Assay Office's continuing effort to bring its production equipment within the specifications of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards.

A new profile mill was installed in the Machine Shop which increased the installation's ability to perform complicated work in the production of machine parts.

The first cupronickel proof dollar coin was struck during the fiscal year.

The Numismatic Service Division was transferred to the Office of West Coast Operations. It was renamed the Special Coinage and Medals Division.

Office of West Coast Operations

The Office of West Coast Operations, which is composed primarily of the Special Coinage and Medals Division and the Data Center, was established early in the fiscal year 1973. This Office is a separate Mint installation, physically located in the Old San Francisco Mint at 5th and Mission Streets. As mentioned earlier, the Old Mint is the first building in the country to comply with Public Law 92-362, August 4, 1972, providing for the adaptive use of surplus historical structures.¹

The restoration of the interior of this historic edifice, begun about the end of fiscal 1972, continued throughout the fiscal year 1973, and was substantially complete before the fiscal yearend.

Employees of the Special Coinage and Medals Division and the Data Center Division began moving into the Old Mint building in April 1973.²

An IBM 370-155 computer was installed in March 1973. It began operations on April 2, 1973, after a 1-week shakedown. The computer was used for Numismatic Coin Operations Systems (NUCOS) programs, a 3-million data base automated system for handling mail orders of special coins, medals, and proof sets. It was also used for Data Center development of acceptance test programs during the remainder of the fiscal year.

The basic NUCOS system was designed and initially programmed by a contractor, who turned the system over to the Data Center for completion at the end of June 1973. Parts of the NUCOS system including punching and interpreting order cards were in operation before the end of the fiscal year. The remainder was scheduled for completion early in fiscal 1974.

The first NUCOS production of the Mint computer consisted of two cycles of printed and punched mail order cards for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and for the 1973 uncirculated Eisenhower dollar. Each cycle totaled about 3 million cards.

The General Accounting Office requested and received a familiarization presentation of the Data Center in June. The GAO auditors expressed satisfaction with the system.

The first floor rooms in the front of the Old Mint were authentically restored to their original appearance. Historical and educational

¹ See exhibit 22.

² See exhibit 17.

exhibits were installed in the Museum Area during the fiscal year. It is being expanded to include exhibits relating to the settlement and growth of California and the West and the Mint's role in the development of the region.

Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz toured the Old Mint on May 18, 1973.

A reception was held in the newly renovated Museum by Director of the Mint Mary Brooks for Federal, State, and city officials and other dignitaries on June 15, 1973.¹ Governor Ronald Reagan was the keynote speaker.

The reconditioned 1869 coin press on which visitors may strike their own medals of the Old Mint, is one of the most popular features of the Museum. The accompanying photograph shows Governor Reagan of California preparing to strike his own medal, after having given Mrs. Brooks \$1 for the blank.



Governor Reagan with the Director of the Mint at the 1869 coin press

On June 16, 1973, the Director of the Mint held a public opening of the Museum. Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco cut the ribbon at the ceremony. Approximately 5,000 people visited the museum during the first 2 days it was open. A total of 19,300 visitors toured it between June 16 and June 30, 1973.

A collection of western art, loaned to the Old Mint by Earl C. Adams, attracted a great deal of interest and favorable reactions from the public.

¹ See exhibit 18.



Mayor Alioto cutting ribbon for Mrs. Brooks at opening of Old Mint

United States Assay Office at New York

During the fiscal year 1973 the New York Assay Office refinery produced approximately 5 million fine troy ounces of silver and about 2 million troy ounces of gold anodes. The refinery was converted to include refining of gold, after a lapse of 2 years.

The Office completed on or prior to scheduled dates all special coinage programs which were assigned. These included the 1972 uncirculated Eisenhower dollar program (2,195,000 orders), the 1973 uncirculated coin sets (1,066,428 orders), and the 1972 penny bag program.

In addition a more productive and efficient penny bag packaging machine was designed, developed, and constructed by Assay Office personnel.

The U.S. Bullion Depository at West Point, an adjunct of the New York Assay Office, contains most of the silver bullion owned by the United States. The West Point facility was used for the packaging and mailing of the Carson City dollars for the General Services Administration. GSA paid for physical improvements to the working area there, including new lighting and air conditioning systems.

Fort Knox Depository

The gold bullion depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky, continued to safeguard most of the Treasury's gold.

EXHIBITS

Exhibits

Exhibit 1.—Press release, August 3, 1972, announcing U.S. Mint exhibit at American Numismatic Association Annual Convention, New Orleans, Louisiana

The first strike of the New Orleans Mint medal was made at the Philadelphia Mint on August 3, 1972.

The new bronze medal, 1½ inch in diameter, is the first of a series of Mint Historic Buildings medals to be struck. It will be introduced to the public at the Mint's National Historic Medals exhibit at the American Numismatic Association's annual convention in New Orleans, August 15–20, 1972.

The obverse shows the Old Mint, which opened in 1838 and operated through 1931, framed by leaves of trees in the foreground. "New Orleans Mint" appears above the building and the dates it was an active mint facility below. The design was executed by the Mint's sculptor-engraver Sherl J. Winter from a drawing by George L. Osborn of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Osborn, who is in the wholesale drug business, is an avid numismatist in his spare time. He is also a first-rate artist and has undertaken a series of pen and ink sketches of Old Mints which he reproduces for sale.

The reverse of the new medal, designed and executed by Mint sculptor-engraver Edgar Z. Steever, shows a relief map of the continental United States accented with a star marking the site of the Old New Orleans Mint. Backing the map is a bald eagle displaying symbols from the Treasury Department heraldry: the balance scale in its beak, the key in its left talons and the oak and laurel cluster in its right talons. "Treasury Department" at the top and "United States of America" at the bottom complete the design.

The U.S. Mint's Exhibit at the ANA convention will feature the complete medalmaking process from the artist's sketch to the striking of the medal.

A highlight of the National Historic Medals exhibit will be a replica of the nation's first coin press built in Philadelphia in 1792 to produce such early, unusual coins as half cents and half dimes which will also be on display.

At periodic intervals during the convention, visitors to the Mint exhibit will be able to see the replica press in operation. Lead blanks will be used to strike specimens of the New Orleans medal.

Also in operation will be a remarkable, precision machine used to reduce a coin or medal design from the large original size (called a galvano) to the size of the coin or medal. The machine, called a Janvier Reducing Lathe after its 19th century French inventor, was purchased by the Mint in 1905. It was the first Janvier Lathe in the United States and reduced the models for many U.S. coins in the first half of this century.

A "ratio bar," hinged to the machine's base at one end, has a small electric drill mounted closer to the center, and a pointed tracer at the opposite end. The tracer presses on the large coin model, while the drill tip cuts into the face of a steel cylinder. As the cylinder and large model rotate at the same speed, the tracer rides over the entire model surface similar to a phonograph needle riding on a record. The drill accurately cuts every detail of the coin design into the steel in approximately 30 hours. This steel cylinder, called a "hub," is used to press

the coin design into the coining die, which in turn strikes the design into the surface of the coins.

An electroplating tank will also be on display to demonstrate the process of copper plating a plaster model (of the New Orleans Mint medal) that forms a galvano used on the Janvier.

The New Orleans Mint medal at \$1.50 will be available at the U.S. Mint exhibit during the ANA convention. Thereafter, it will go on sale over-the-counter at Mint outlets in Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, and the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. It will also be available by mail order at \$1.60 from the Philadelphia Mint, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

Exhibit 2.—An act to provide for the striking of medals commemorating the 175th anniversary of the launching of the United States frigate *Constellation*

[Public Law 92-384, 92d Congress, S. 2499, August 14, 1972]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in commemoration of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the launching of the United States frigate Constellation, the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike and deliver to the Constellation Committee of the Star Spangled Banner Flag House Association, Incorporated, not more than one hundred thousand medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary after consultation with the committee. The medals, which may be disposed of by the committee at a premium, shall be delivered at such times as may be required by the committee in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be struck after December 31, 1973. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 368).

86 STAT. 553
U.S. frigate
Constellation.
Commemorative
medals.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and delivered at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such costs.

Cost.

SEC. 3. The medals authorized to be struck and delivered under this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such various metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the committee.

Approved August 14, 1972.

Exhibit 3.—Press release, August 18, 1972, announcing the inclusion of a cupronickel Eisenhower dollar in 1973 proof coin sets

The cupronickel specimen of the circulating Eisenhower dollar coin will be included in the 1973 proof coin sets produced by the U.S. Mint. Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today at the American Numismatic Association's 81st annual meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The clad proof dollars will be produced in addition to the 40 percent silver proof and uncirculated Eisenhower dollars, and are being included in the 1973

sets in response to the suggestion that all six circulating coins be represented in the U.S. Mint's proof coin sets.

Because of the time required to make adjustments to existing assembly line machinery and create new packaging to include the additional coin in the current five coin proof containers, it was not possible to make the silverless Eisenhower proof dollar available to the public before the start of the 1973 special coin set programs.

Proof coin production is mostly a hand operation. The coins are struck twice and polished to a gemlike and virtually flawless perfection. The dollar coin, because of its face value, its larger size, and, consequently, need for additional handwork detail, will necessitate a price increase of from \$5.00 to \$7.00 each for 1973 proof coin sets.

It is hoped that coins produced at both the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, including the dollar and one-cent piece produced at the San Francisco Assay Office, can be included in the 1973 uncirculated coin sets. There are a few details still to be worked out before a firm commitment can be made.

We are also contemplating changing the packaging of the 40 percent silver Eisenhower proof dollar in 1973.

Purchasers of the 1971 and 1972 silver proof dollars have complained about the size of the packaging and about the difficulty in storing them in safe deposit boxes. In response to these complaints, we hope the 1973 silver proof dollar will be packaged in a new, smaller, airtight container. The change to the smaller container will be made possible as a result of equipment currently being developed.

During the past 2½ years, the Mint's computer list of special coin customers has increased from 1.2 million to over 3 million names. Consequently, to handle the volume of orders, consideration must at all times be given to improved assembly line techniques to protect the coins in airtight containers and packaging and wrapping them for mailing within a prescribed time period.

Four times a year the Mint circulates and accepts orders for special coins. The four programs are the 40 percent silver proof and uncirculated Eisenhower dollars and each year's proof and uncirculated coin sets. The Mint also lends assistance in programs of other Government agencies.

Exhibit 4.—Press release, August 22, 1972, announcing appointment of Bland T. Brockenborough as Officer-in-Charge, San Francisco Assay Office

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, today announced the appointment of Mr. Bland T. Brockenborough as Officer-in-Charge of the San Francisco Assay Office effective August 20, 1972.

The San Francisco Assay Office, the fastest growing regional office under the Bureau of the Mint, is responsible for five major production programs.

It manufactures one-cent pieces for general circulation and also produces the proof coin and uncirculated coin sets for sale to the public. In 1971, it added proof and uncirculated specimens of the 40 percent silver Eisenhower dollar coin to its special coin programs.

During the past 2 years, the mailing list of persons interested in purchasing these special coins has mushroomed from 1.2 million to 3 million necessitating a correspondingly vast increase in the production of such coins and the functions related to orders therefor, packaging, and mailing.

As the chief administrative officer of the San Francisco Assay Office, Mr. Brockenborough is responsible for the direction and coordination of all programs.

meeting all production quotas therefor, safeguarding of the coins and other valuables in the custody of the Assay Office and for assuring proper budgetary control over funds.

Under a Ford Foundation scholarship, Mr. Brockenborough earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry and mathematics (1958) and a master's degree in education (1959) from the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. He won the Bausch & Lomb Honorary Science Award during his senior year (1958) at the Armstrong Technical High School, Washington, D.C.

Prior to joining the Mint service in July 1962, as an analytical chemist in Washington, he taught chemistry for a year at the Maggie L. Walker High School in Richmond, Va., and served with the U.S. Army.

In 1967, he interrupted his Mint career to serve, successively, as Assistant Director for Admissions at Howard University, Director of Operations at the Washington Institute for Employment Training (OIC), and Assistant Director, Department of Community Resources for the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

In February 1970, he returned to the Mint service as a management analyst assigned to the San Francisco Assay Office. He was named Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge in May 1971, and has been Acting Officer-in-Charge since July 1972.

Born in Washington, D.C., he is married to the former Harriet Doty. They have one son, Tracy, 11. The Brockenborough family resides at 9 Don Timoteo Court, San Rafael, Calif.

Exhibit 5.—Press release, September 11, 1972, concerning presentation of Exceptional Service Award to the Director of the Mint

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz conferred the Department's highest award given to employees who distinguish themselves beyond their required duties to Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, at the 1972 Annual Awards Ceremony on September 8, 1972.

Mrs. Brooks received the Exceptional Service Award for her dynamic leadership and innovative policies and programs that have brought the U.S. Mint to new heights of public awareness and operational excellence.

Mrs. Brooks was particularly cited for her imaginative planning and guidance of the reorganization of the Mint. The citation further noted that: "She has stimulated a new and far-reaching public service program, inaugurated a Youth Education Program and miniature medal series. In addition, she established more effective quality control practices, instigated the preservation and restoration of the Old San Francisco Mint and other national treasures. She also laid the groundwork for a Mint computer system at San Francisco, Calif., as well as the building of a new Mint at Denver, Colo. A nationwide offering and acceptance of the Eisenhower dollar program was launched under her leadership.

"These multiple and unprecedented accomplishments for the public good are a glowing tribute to Mrs. Brooks' forceful and forward looking management of the U.S. Mint and are representative of outstanding Government service."

Exhibit 6.—Extract of press release, September 11, 1972, announcing presentation of awards to four Mint employees

In recognition of their significant contributions and money saving suggestions in the operation of the Department, Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz

conferred awards on four employees of the Bureau of the Mint at the 1972 Annual Awards Ceremony on September 8, 1972.

Director of the Mint, Mary Brooks received the Exceptional Service Award, the Department's highest award given to employees who distinguish themselves beyond their required duties, for her dynamic leadership and innovative policies and programs that have brought the U.S. Mint to new heights of public awareness and operational excellence.

For his significant monetary saving suggestion, Mario Lerro, die maker at the Philadelphia Mint, received a cash award of \$565 and was cited for his "imagination and resourcefulness in devising a method for doubling the productive capacity of the Conomatic Machine used in the manufacture of die blanks for coinage dies."

Implementing Mr. Lerro's suggestion is expected to save the Government \$10,502.

Miss Eleonora Hayden, editor-writer, and Mrs. Phyllis Huie, administrative assistant, in the Office of Public Services, shared a joint award for excellence in furthering special Government-wide programs.

Miss Hayden and Mrs. Huie were cited "for excellence in improving communication and service to the public by their effective and resourceful handling of inquiries relating to the Eisenhower Dollar and the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission programs."

Exhibit 7.—Excerpts from remarks by the Director of the Mint, September 16, 1972, at the 14th Annual Virginia Numismatic Association Coin Show and Convention, Virginia Beach, Virginia

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, told the Virginia Numismatic Association coin show and convention today that the Mint is bringing back the Penny Bag.

The Mint's penny bags are small versions of the larger Mint bags used to transport U.S. coinage to the 37 Federal Reserve banks and branches and contain uncirculated one-cent pieces.

"Too much success caused the discontinuance of the 1971 Penny Bag Program last December 31," Mrs. Brooks said. "By making a few changes in the program, we find we can start making penny bags available again."

Starting November 1 and continuing through December 31, 1972, the Mint will sell 1972 penny bags over-the-counter at its outlets at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, the San Francisco Assay Office at 50 Fell Street, and at the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C.

Each miniature bag will contain 15 uncirculated one cent pieces—five each produced at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco—and the bags will sell for 25 cents each.

Beginning the early part of 1973, the Philadelphia Mint will begin accepting mail orders for the 1973 penny bags. To expedite the handling of mail orders, only multiples of five up to 25 penny bags per order will be accepted and the postage, insurance, and handling charges will be announced when the Mint begins accepting orders next year.

The Mint had hoped to make 1972 penny bags available by mail order but the press of other programs makes this impossible. During a 1½ month ordering period in 1971, orders for 115,000 penny bags were received, swamping the ability of employees to count, bag, and package the one-cent pieces for mailing within a

reasonable time limit and also keep pace with over-the-counter sales. Improvements in processing orders will make it possible to handle the larger volume of mail orders anticipated in 1973.

Exhibit 8.—Press release, September 25, 1972, announcing postponement of ordering date for 1973 proof coin sets

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today that the ordering date for 1973 Proof Coin Sets is being postponed to allow sufficient time to make equipment and packaging modifications to accommodate the inclusion of the Eisenhower dollar coin.

Customarily, the Mint begins accepting orders for the next year's Proof Coin Sets on November 1. Heretofore, five circulating coins comprised the sets. With the inclusion of the Eisenhower dollar, the sets will contain six coins beginning in 1973.

The ordering period for the '73 Proof Coin Sets will be announced in the near future.

To facilitate changes in its 1973 numismatic programs, the Mint requests that inquiries about the 1973 Proof Coin Sets be delayed until public announcement is made as to when orders will be accepted. At that time order cards will be mailed to all on the Mint's mailing list. Any orders received prior to the acceptance date will necessarily have to be returned.

Exhibit 9.—Press release, October 6, 1972, announcing Mint participation in a new program to aid minority business

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz today made the following announcement at Philadelphia:

President Nixon has asked me to announce today, on behalf of the Government, a new program to aid minority businesses. It is a small step, but one more effort to respond to the needs of minority entrepreneurs.

I am announcing it at Philadelphia because the program was designed by a young White House Fellow—Antoinette Ford of Philadelphia, and because it involves medals made here at the Philadelphia Mint—a facility which has been serving the nation since its founding. In addition, the new program will be put into practical operation for the first time at a minority enterprise being set up later this month at the Customs building in this city.

To give you just a bit of the background, early in the Administration, President Nixon set up a National Task Force on Minority Business Concessions. This group has been busy since December 1970 expanding the number of minority business concessions in Federal facilities across the nation—flower shops, tourist offices, gift shops, and so on. For instance, the IRS Service Center in Philadelphia has a gift shop set up under this program.

The General Services Administration seeks out entrepreneurs, helps set them up in Federal buildings, and helps arrange needed financing, and so on. Other Government agencies and departments are making increasing efforts to aid the program—with the action coordinated by the Commerce Department's Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE).

Until now, Treasury (Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing) have been unable to participate, but Arthur Sampson, Acting Administrator of the

General Services Administration, has now arranged with Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, and James Conlon, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for discount sales, to minority entrepreneurs of numismatic and historic items—ranging from Presidential medals to historic engraved prints.

Few Americans realize that their Government has these historic medals, which commemorate not only every President, but also events such as the Wright Brothers flight, and exploits of famous Americans like John Paul Jones. The Engraving and Printing material being made available includes some of the famous engravings of the Presidents and Chief Justices as well as a lithograph of the Great Seal of the United States.

Finally, I would like to mention again that the first minority corporation to take advantage of this new program is setting up a sort of "variety store" in the Customs building here in Philadelphia. The President of the Corporation, Dr. John Clay, is also with us this noon.

I will only make one last comment. Neither the Mint nor the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will make available under this program anything except nonsecurity items. No one should think we're planning to issue at cut rates any of the nation's money.

Exhibit 10.—Press release, October 16, 1972, announcing the date on which the Mint will begin accepting orders for 1973 proof coin sets

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today that order blanks for the 1973 Proof coin sets, including a cupronickel dollar, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢ piece, and selling for \$7.00 per set, will be sent to those persons on the Mint mailing list during the first week in November. The maximum number of sets per order is five sets.

Mrs. Brooks said the Mint will begin accepting orders immediately upon the return of these cards. Acceptance of orders will continue until the Mint's production limit of these sets has been reached.

The postponement of order acceptance, announced September 25, 1972, will not be as long as previously anticipated due to the concentrated efforts by the Mint's San Francisco production and numismatic staff.

Orders should be directed to the Bureau of the Mint, 5th and Mission, San Francisco, California 94103. Payment either by check or money order, payable to the Bureau of the Mint, must accompany each order.

A description of the new package for the 1973 six-coin proof set will be made available within a few weeks.

Exhibit 11.—Press release, December 20, 1972, announcing extension of ordering period for 1973 proof coin sets

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, today announced that the inclusion of the cupronickel Eisenhower dollar in the 1973 Proof coin sets marks the first time in the Mint's history that proof specimens of all circulation coins—the one-cent piece through the dollar coin—will be contained in one display package.

The creation of new packaging within dimensions acceptable to existing assembly line machinery, after certain modifications to such equipment, made possible the addition of the extra coin.

The changes in equipment delayed the Mint's acceptance of 1973 Proof coin set orders. Therefore, to fully service the public, the ordering date for the 1973 Proof

coin sets has been extended through January 31, 1973, or until the maximum production of 3.25 million sets is reached.

Exhibit 12.—Press release, December 20, 1972, announcing that the Mint will accept mail orders for 1972 penny bags

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today that the Mint will accept mail orders for 1972 penny bags from January 15 through February 15, 1973, or until the supply of 1972 cents is exhausted. If orders during this period should exceed the 1972 cent supply the remaining orders will be filled with 1973 cents when they are available.

The small bags are similar to the larger Mint bags used to transport U.S. coinage to the 37 Federal Reserve banks and branches. Each bag contains 15 uncirculated one-cent pieces—five each produced at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints and at the San Francisco Assay Office.

Mail orders may be placed for multiples of five bags up to a total of 25. Prices for the 1972 penny bags, which include the cost of handling and shipping by insured mail, are as follows:

5 bags-----	\$2.00
10 bags-----	3.75
15 bags-----	5.00
20 bags-----	6.50
25 bags-----	8.00

Please address mail orders to:

Bureau of the Mint
Penny Bags
55 Mint Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94103

Over-the-counter sales of 1972 penny bags at Mint outlets in Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco also will continue until the supply is exhausted. The 1973 Penny Bag Program will be announced at a later date.

Exhibit 13.—Press release, January 12, 1973, announcing presentation of the first 1973 proof coin set to Secretary of the Treasury Shultz

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz today received the first 1973 Proof coin set adapted to include the first proof specimen of the Eisenhower cupronickel dollar.

Mint Director Mary Brooks made the presentation of the six coin proof set that marks the first time in the Mint's history that proof specimens of all circulating coins—the one-cent piece through the dollar coin—are contained in one display package.

The creation of new packaging within dimensions acceptable to existing assembly line machinery, after certain modifications to the equipment, made possible the addition of the extra coin.

The changes in equipment delayed the Mint's acceptance of 1973 Proof coin set orders. Therefore, to fully service the public, the ordering date for the 1973 Proof coin sets has been extended through January 31, 1973, or until the maximum production of 3.25 million sets is reached.

The ordering dates for the 40 percent silver proof and uncirculated Eisenhower dollars will be announced later in the year.

Exhibit 14.—Press release, February 12, 1973, announcing appointment of members and meeting of the Annual Assay Commission

President Nixon has appointed 21 men and women from throughout the nation to the 1973 Annual Assay Commission. Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today. The Commission meets in all-day session on Wednesday, February 14, 1973, at the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

The 21 members of the Commission, ranging in age from 75 to 24 and representative of such career fields as law, nursing, publishing, engineering, and art, share mostly a common and ardent interest in coins of all nations down through the ages.

Mrs. Brooks will preside at the meeting, an annual historical tradition adopted in the United States in 1792. That year the first Assay Commission met at the Philadelphia Mint to count, weigh, and assay a representative sample of the nation's coinage.

The Presidential appointees will follow the ancient "Trial of the Pyx," a ceremony officially begun in England in the 13th Century to discourage counterfeiting and bolster public confidence in all coins of the realm by requiring that they be struck in compliance with specific standards.

The 1973 Commission members, who serve without compensation, will test a reserved selection of 1972 coins produced at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the San Francisco Assay Office for content and weight, to determine whether the coins have been struck in accordance with weight and metal provisions of the law. They will report their findings to the President.

The appointees are:

Mrs. Dorothy C. Baber	Mr. Brainerd W. LaTourette, Jr.
611 Oakwood Way	78 Chafford Woods
El Cajon, Calif. 92021	St. Louis, Mo. 63144
Mr. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.	Mr. Alfred Sol Lippman
7215 13th Ave.	Glenwild Plantation Road
Takoma Park, Md. 20012	Berwick, La. 70342
Mr. Robert W. Dando	Mr. Clifford Mishler
2109 Fairwold Lane	385 E. State St.
Fort Washington, Pa. 19034	Iola, Wis. 54945
Mr. Joseph E. Dinardo	Mrs. Virginia M. O'Brien
1369 Union Street	139 Kensington Lane
Schenectady, N.Y. 12308	Swampscott, Mass. 01907
Mr. Theodore H. Dinkel, Jr.	Mr. Pierre E. Palmentier
14 Fairview St.	1675 Fair Court
Keene, N.H. 03431	Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich. 48236
Mr. Donald W. Eastburn	Mr. Valentine Pasvolsky
20 Marta Drive	241 River Avenue
Eastburn Acres	Lakewood, N.J. 08701
Wilmington, Delaware	Mrs. Gehring C. Pittman
Mr. Harrington Herr	4 Acton Street
104 West Gale St.	Rochester, N.Y. 14615
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mr. Stanley J. Roy
Mr. Walter M. Hollowell	15500 Edgewater Drive
1140 Ivanhoe St.	Cleveland, Ohio
Denver, Colo. 80220	

Mr. Russell Rulau
520 North Ohio Avenue
Sidney, Ohio 45365
Mr. Herbert W. Vanden Brul
26 Lansdowne Lane
Rochester, N.Y. 14618
Mr. William Van Roden
8000 High School Road, Apt. 12-C
Elkins Park, Pa. 19117

Mr. Paul R. Whitnah
946 Stagecoach Road
Little Rock, Ark.
Mr. Dominic J. Valentino
2559 E. Salmon Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19125

Exhibit 15.—Statement by the Director of the Mint, March 5, 1973, concerning draft legislation to change coin designs to commemorate the Bicentennial

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, made the following statement today:

Desiring to involve all Americans in recognizing the importance of our nation's Bicentennial in 1976, President Nixon has asked every Government department and agency to cooperate in the celebration of this milestone anniversary of American Independence.

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz, on behalf of the Department of the Treasury and its Bureau of the Mint, has sent a draft bill to the Congress providing for design changes on the reverse of two of our coins—the dollar and the half-dollar—honoring our 200th anniversary.

The proposed changes mark the first time in our nation's history that designs on circulating coins would be changed honoring an anniversary of American freedom.

The bill would permit appropriate American Revolutionary War designs to replace current designs beginning in 1976 and remaining on both coins for a period left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The dates 1776–1976 would also appear on both coins at the time of issue and be changed yearly thereafter until such time as determined by the Treasury Secretary.

The new coins would be struck at the mints at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco.

To help generate public enthusiasm for a significant celebration of this landmark anniversary, it is planned to release the new coins for circulation on July 4, 1975. This advance issuance of coins dated for the approaching year of celebration would assure widespread distribution throughout the country and would permit the Mint to strike a larger number in anticipation of greater public demand for the coins for use as circulating mediums of exchange and for collecting as souvenirs of a momentous occasion.

The early release date of the new designs applies only to the circulating cupronickel dollars and half-dollars and would be available, as is customary, at face value through the nation's banking system.

The 40 percent silver proof and uncirculated specimens of the dollar and the cupronickel proof and uncirculated versions of the dollar and half-dollar would be available during 1976 under the four special coin programs as presently conducted by the Mint.

The reverse designs of the dollar and half-dollar were especially selected for change to prevent disrupting the Mint's regular production capacity and to avoid causing a shortage of circulating coins due to coin collecting or other reasons.

The dollar and half-dollar are, of course, circulating coins but neither enjoys as wide circulation and use as the one-cent piece, nickel, dime, and quarter.

The lack of wide circulation, therefore, will not be disruptive to the daily commerce of the country and the design changes will not strain the Mint's production capacity.

Because of the historical importance of the new designs, the Treasury Department has asked and the National Sculpture Society, 250 East 51st Street, New York, N.Y. 10022, has agreed to conduct a design contest among its nationwide membership, empanel a jury of experts to judge the entries, and submit several designs for each coin to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The National Sculpture Society will formally announce the design contest at a later date.

Criteria for selection of the designs will include the beauty and historical significance of the designs and take into account the Mint's special technical and mechanical operations in reproducing the designs onto coinage dies that allow for maximum production on high speed presses.

The final selection of the designs will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury on recommendations from a committee composed of the Director of the Mint; the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency; the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Coins and Medals of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission; and the Fine Arts Commission.

Exhibit 16.—Statement by the Director of the Mint, March 14, 1973, before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations

COIN PRODUCTION

As Mr. Morgan has just told you, and as Secretary Shultz has advised the full committee, the Mint is asking for \$24,500,000 in fiscal year 1974.

This includes funds for the production of 8.9 billion coins during fiscal 1974, and will require the mints to operate multiple shifts and to supplement this with overtime work from time to time. Only the Philadelphia and Denver mints will be used for domestic coinage in fiscal year 1974.

In fiscal year 1974, the San Francisco Assay Office will be engaged only in reimbursable activities. This office will resume domestic coinage activity in the last 6 months of calendar year 1974. It has in the past several years been invaluable in meeting coin demands and will continue to be of assistance in the future with its standby coinage capacity until the new Denver Mint is in full operation.

In fiscal year 1972, a total of 8.2 billion coins were produced using \$11,667,371 of appropriated funds. More than 2.3 billion coins were manufactured from strip produced in the Philadelphia and Denver mints. Of these, 155 million dimes and 17 million quarters were the first cupronickel clad coins manufactured from Mint-made strip. Substantial cost reductions in the last quarter of fiscal year 1972, as compared to initial production costs, were experienced at the Philadelphia Mint in manufacturing coinage strip. Also during fiscal year 1972, we began a quality control program separate from production responsibilities, and we expect that as this program expands it will greatly increase the efficiency of our operations in future years.

COIN REQUIREMENTS

As Mr. Morgan indicated, the Federal Reserve Board, which is the sole customer for coins, assumes a vital role in estimating coin requirements for the

Federal Reserve System, and thereby assures itself that sufficient coins will be available for distribution in each of its 37 banks.

The Mint and the Federal Reserve Board have long desired to establish and maintain sufficient coin inventories to preclude, or minimize, the possibility of another shortage, and at the same time enable the scheduling of production on a more prudent and economical basis. In our opinion, the production of almost 8.9 billion coins will meet the demands of the Nation's commerce but will provide little, if any, increase in the Mint's and Banks' inventory position.

COINAGE METAL FUND

The Coinage Metal Fund is used to purchase metal for coinage, including cost of fabrication of coinage strip by private contractors. A recent decision by GSA to curtail allocation of copper from the national stockpile for use by the Mint necessitated, we believe, the purchase of metal (about 37,500 tons) to have available for coinage in case of a strike in the refining industry or other emergency. Implementation of this action has resulted in plans to store most of the metal in GSA space at Belle Mead, N.J. We consider that the cost of storage, including temporary storage of fabricated strip in hands of private contractors, and transportation costs to and from storage are necessary and properly payable by the Coinage Metal Fund. This same reasoning also applies to handling of the metal by private contractors, and miscellaneous maintenance charges related to the space.

DEPOSIT ACTIVITY

This activity includes the cost of preparing and loading the coins for shipment from the Mints; the exchange of gold and silver bullion; shipping, storing, and verifying bullion and coin. This activity shows a decrease in both 1973 and 1974 because of the reduction in the gold and silver deposit activity at the New York Assay Office and a reduction in the shipping of coins at the San Francisco Assay Office.

PROTECTION

The stock of gold and silver bullion for which the Mint is responsible is valued at about \$10 billion. These values are held at six different Mint installations and require protection 24 hours per day throughout the year. In support of our guard force, which includes costs of salaries, uniforms, and various police equipment and supplies, we also utilize metal detection devices.

This activity shows a decrease in 1974 because the full cost of this activity at the San Francisco Assay Office will be applied to reimbursable work.

REFINING

We plan to continue operation of the electrolytic refinery at the New York Assay Office with no increase in personnel and at about the same production level as in fiscal year 1973. We also accept scrap containing silver from the Navy, refine the silver extracted and return to them the refined silver. We charge them only for the cost of the work which is reimbursed to our appropriation.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION

This activity covers the salaries and personnel benefits of the Director, Deputy Director, and four Assistant Directors of the Bureau of the Mint. Because of a change in the number of officials included in this activity pursuant to a re-

organization effected during fiscal year 1972, there are increases in the cost of this activity for fiscal years 1973 and 1974.

REIMBURSABLE PROGRAMS

The reimbursable program of the Bureau of the Mint continues at a high level and includes uncirculated and proof coin sets as well as Eisenhower dollars, medals, and foreign coinage.

The Old Mint in San Francisco, which is a national and historical site at 5th and Mission Streets, is being renovated to house the Mint's computer and our entire numismatic order processing activities. The cost of the restoration of the Old Mint, including computer acquisition, will be initially financed by reimbursements.

The manufacture of coins for friendly foreign governments, as personnel and facilities can be made available without hindrance to the fulfillment of domestic coinage needs, is also an important part of the Mint's reimbursable program. Foreign coinage activity is encouraged by, and negotiated through, the Department of State.

While the Mint manufactures foreign coinage at cost, there is a measure of benefit because the reimbursement of such cost includes fixed cost elements which still would have to be borne if the reimbursable work were not performed. This program has also contributed substantially to the favorable side of our balance of payments in past fiscal years. We anticipate that the foreign countries for which we have been providing service in the past will again require these services in fiscal year 1974.

Our medal program has expanded and is expected to grow even more in future years. This includes medals made for sale to the public, over the counter as well as through the mail, and those for various Government agencies.

Due to the increased number of visitors at the Mint institutions, there has been a considerable increase in the activity in the sales areas and this should substantially increase at the Old Mint in San Francisco once the museum and public area are completed. The museum is also supported out of numismatic funds which are totally reimbursable.

The Mint Youth Education Program continues to grow as evidenced by the interest in the items sold in the sales areas. We also hope to increase our medal sales through our support of the Minority Business Enterprise program.

The cost of the reimbursable work is paid in full from the proceeds of the sale of the various products. None of the funds requested in this budget are for reimbursable work.

Costs of operating the San Francisco Assay Office in fiscal year 1974 are to be paid for completely from reimbursements.

CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

We are not requesting funds for this appropriation in fiscal year 1974. Due to the delay in obtaining a site for the new Denver Mint, we have programmed procurement of long lead-time equipment items in fiscal year 1975.

When this facility is in full operation, the combined capacities of the Philadelphia and Denver mints will exceed 16 billion pieces per year with a potential of over 20 billion, which will adequately satisfy the projected national demands through the 1980's.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Bureau of the Mint has an active Management Review and Improvement program. The objectives of this program are to promote a continuous and systematic review and improvement effort, with the active involvement of all levels of management, toward achieving the Mint's missions in the most efficient, economical, and effective manner while maintaining a high quality of public services.

Several illustrations can best describe how we have accomplished our objectives:

(a) The Mint's commitment to quality coin production was greatly increased by several major steps including: Modern statistical sampling for coin inspection; installation of a high-speed delamination test machine; more effective quality control at various production levels; and the initiation of a number of research and development type projects to improve procedures or alleviate problems.

(b) A revised record retention plan for the Bureau of the Mint's field offices has been placed in operation. This plan sets forth standards that have been established for selecting the permanently valuable records to be retained by the National Archives and Records Service after their administrative value to the Mint has ceased. It will also be used to obtain authority to dispose of other records. As a result of the revision, 898 cubic feet were destroyed. This released vitally needed space for our continually increasing records requirements.

(c) A production program has been introduced whereby each of the two principal Mints is assigned production on a 3-month cycle. The goal of this system is to reach and maintain a 3-month inventory (except cents) at the end of each cycle at each facility.

This procedure affords the concurrent assignment of fewer denominations for production at each facility and results in increased efficiency due to less frequent retooling of blanking presses, annealing furnaces, and coin presses for alternate denomination coins and simplification of logistic support such as coinage strip, dies, and collars.

(d) Introduction of use of standard pallets for in-plant handling of coins into and out of storage at the Philadelphia Mint and the shipment of coins to Federal Reserve banks has reduced handling time on coins at the Mint and Federal Reserve banks, has significantly reduced truck loading and unloading time, and has resulted in a reduced carrier rate for transportation of coins. Concurrently, with implementation of the palletized system, shipments of 1 cent and 5 cent coins have been increased from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds per load at the Philadelphia Mint and at the Denver Mint, resulting in a significant saving in transportation costs and an increased availability of carrier equipment.

(e) A comprehensive management review of the Cash and Deposits Division was conducted at four field offices. The recommendations of the survey team were accepted, resulting in a streamlining of the organization and a functional realignment of the divisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

To help insure the development of employees in their chosen field to the limit of their capabilities, a new plan has been announced to establish a career development program. Under the plan, the training and experience requirements at each level of development will be clearly set forth and those jobs identified as stepping stones for career promotions.

The objectives of the career program are: (a). To insure Mint employees opportunities for growth; (b). To provide new employees and employees who have not yet reached the full performance level of their position, complete information on career opportunities in the Mint; (c). To streamline paperwork related to the administration of the Mint promotion plan; (d). To reduce the number of reclassification actions; and, (e). To provide a more stable base for making average grade determinations.

In order to obtain better understanding of labor-management relations on the part of all levels of management, supervisory and management personnel attended approximately 1,400 hours of labor relations courses, given both in-house and through interagency sources. In addition, full-time labor management relations specialists were hired at three offices—the Office of the Director, the Philadelphia Mint, and the San Francisco Assay Office.

The first in a series of planned financial management conferences was held in Washington, D.C., during fiscal year 1972 for financial and budget personnel from the field offices and Office of the Director. As a result of this conference, financial planning areas were strengthened and certain cost and general accounting procedures were revised to meet the growing expansion of Mint activities in the coinage and reimbursable programs. A second such conference was held at the Philadelphia Mint during December 1972.

DATA PROCESSING

The increased volume in our numismatic operation coupled with the need for timely information to effectively manage an operation of this magnitude has justified acquiring our own computer. The computer was acquired according to established Government procurement procedures with a planned operational date of March 15, 1973.

Installation of a computer in the Mint will provide more timely and personal service to our numismatic customers and at the same time facilitate development of such automated systems as inventory, production, and quality control; payroll accounting; bullion accounting; die accountability; personnel; and allow computer monitoring of the progress of the new Denver Mint.

Exhibit 17.—Press release, April 10, 1973, concerning move of Mint's Special Coins and Medals Division and Computer Data Center employees to Old San Francisco Mint

The U.S. Mint's special coins and medals and computer employees begin the move back to the Mint's old home—the Old San Francisco Mint, Fifth and Mission Streets—on Wednesday, April 11, 1973, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

The employees begin arriving from 50 Fell Street at 10:00 a.m. to start settling in at their newly renovated quarters.

This particular moving day is a nostalgic happening for the Mint. The Old Mint is the first public building to comply with Public Law 92-362 of August 4, 1972, providing for the adaptive use of surplus historic structures. The restoration is still in progress and it will take another year or two before the exterior is restored to its original appearance. In the meantime, it will be a thriving place of business and the museum portion will open in the near future.

Exhibit 18.—Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Morgan, May 2, 1973, before the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in support of H.R. 5244

It's a pleasure to appear today before the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs in support of H.R. 5244, a bill to provide for a new coinage design and date emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution for dollars and half dollars.

The birth of self-government by a free people is a great moment, certainly the greatest moment in the history of our country. And I believe a reminder of that critical period in our history from which all our freedoms flow would be a most worthwhile contribution to the celebration of our 200th anniversary of Independence.

Changing the designs on the reverses of the dollar and half-dollar honoring this milestone event and "1776-1976" replacing the date of these two denominations, the Treasury Department feels, would help accomplish this goal and add significantly to our Bicentennial observances. We have to be careful, however, not to create such an additional demand for our high volume coins that a shortage would result.

The Treasury, therefore, wholeheartedly supports H.R. 5244.

I'm aware of the other bills dealing with coinage and medals before your committee and our able Director of the Mint, Mrs. Mary Brooks, will give you the Treasury's position on these bills and more fully explain our policy concerning the striking of commemorative coins and medals.

Exhibit 19.—Statement by the Director of the Mint, May 2, 1973, before the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in support of H.R. 5244

I am extremely pleased to appear today before the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs in support of H.R. 5244, a bill to provide a new coinage design and date emblematic of the bicentennial of the American Revolution for dollars and half-dollars.

I believe we all want to do everything we can to recognize and honor the 200th birthday of American freedom. It is indeed an auspicious occasion for our nation and our people and changing the designs on the reverses of the circulating dollar and half dollar would place a symbol in the hands of every American that would bear visual witness to the enduring qualities of our form of government.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to choose new designs most representational of that crucial period in our history and would also authorize the addition of a date to commemorate the bicentennial—"1776-1976"—in lieu of the regular date of coinage on the dollar and half dollar.

Further, in anticipation of increased public demand, the Mint could commence production of the newly designed coins in 1975 for issuance by the Federal Reserve banks after July 4, 1975.

As a member of the Advisory Panel on Coins and Medals of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, I have participated in numerous discussions on how the Mint could best and most effectively participate in the numismatic observance of our Declaration of Independence.

It has been proposed that we change the designs of all our coins to commemorate the bicentennial. We would oppose such a change for several reasons.

Foremost to be considered is the Mint's production capacity and its primary responsibility to meet the Nation's coinage requirements. I realize many of the coin collectors would like for us to change all of our coins to commemorate the bicentennial year. We have given this very careful consideration. The danger is that this could result in a coin shortage which would cripple our daily commerce. Therefore, changing the reverse of only the circulating dollar and half dollar is strongly recommended:

(a) By the year 1976, demand for domestic coin for circulation, excluding any unusual demand for the new dollars and half dollars, could range from 11 billion to 12 billion pieces, according to the Federal Reserve forecast. Our present resources enable us to produce a maximum of 13 billion coins on a full three-shift basis. The Mint's anticipated production capacity for 1976 provides limited latitude for the new bicentennial coins to be removed from circulation as we know a major portion will be.

(b) A change of the half dollar and dollar would both be of interest to numismatists and not be disruptive to the Mint's operation. The general demand for these two coins has been significantly lower than the other denominations.

(c) For many years the Treasury Department has opposed the minting of special event noncirculating commemorative coins and none have been authorized since 1951 and none minted since 1954.

(d) To prevent the abuses of the past that precipitated this Treasury Department policy which I will go into more fully later on, and,

(e) It will make a most important and lasting contribution to the bicentennial celebration.

I might add that the proposed changes would mark the first time in our Nation's history that designs on circulating coins would be changed honoring an anniversary of American Independence.

Also, in 1976, proof and uncirculated specimens of these two circulating coins would be available under the Mint's four special coin programs.

Additionally, because of the historical importance of the new designs, the Mint is formulating plans with the National Sculpture Society to conduct a nationwide design competition for both coin reverses to acquire the best possible designs and to more fully involve our artistic community in the coinage celebration of our bicentennial.

And finally in support of H.R. 5244, I would like to emphasize the need for lead time in order to produce sufficient dollars and half dollars for distribution to the public beginning just after July 4, 1975. In the development of newly designed coin dies, recent experience indicates that several months may be required in the mechanics of developing dies of varying combinations of relief and border detail before reaching the point where suitable production dies are developed. Six months was required for this phase of development work on the Eisenhower dollar coin.

To complete this work, produce sufficient dies, and strike 60-100 million of the dollars and 125-175 million of the half dollars, which the Federal Reserve banks estimate they will need for the initial distribution, the Mint hopefully could begin its development work on the dies early in 1974.

The Mint feels, therefore, that H.R. 5244 should be favorably considered at the earliest possible time.

With respect to the other coinage and medal bills being considered by this committee, I would like to give the Treasury's position on commemorative coins and medals and then comment on each pending bill.

As I stated earlier, the Treasury Department opposes the minting of special event, noncirculating commemorative coins for the many reasons I will give in my comments on the various bills being considered here today.

Your committee and the Mint have worked out guidelines to be used in considering the many requests for the striking of commemorative medals by the Mint. Under these guidelines a national medal should have significance for all the people. It should honor only those events that contribute to and advance the history of the country, or those persons whose superior deeds or achievements have embellished our history, or who are representative of the finest of accomplishments in service to the Nation.

H.R. 2190 introduced by Representative White would also authorize the minting of \$1 and half dollar coins in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. We support the objective of H.R. 2190 but recommend that your committee give favorable consideration to the Administration's proposal H.R. 5244, instead of H.R. 2190.

H.R. 5984 and H.R. 4114 would provide for the striking of 50 cent pieces to commemorate the life of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn. The Treasury Department has consistently opposed legislation authorizing the minting of commemorative coins. The opposition stems mainly from the fact that the commemorative coins conflict with the basic purpose for which the coinage system was established, that is, to serve as a medium of exchange, and that they lead to indefensible abuses, notably to traffic in them for private gain. Past experience has shown that the issuance of special coins introduces confusion into our coinage system. Commemorative coins are seldom absorbed into general circulation and they have often been refused in trade because of the general public's unfamiliarity with them.

Our experience over the years has demonstrated that the enactment of legislation provided for the coinage of one commemorative coin resulted in the opening of a Pandora's box for other special issues. As an example, during the period of 1934-36, 26 new half-dollar coins were authorized.

The Department's opposition to commemorative coins should not be interpreted as a lack of appreciation of the importance of the individuals and the events proposed to be commemorated, but is based on the confusion it generates and disruption of the coinage system.

As your committee knows, Congress in 1962 authorized the striking of a gold medal in recognition of the distinguished public service and outstanding contribution to the general welfare made by the late Speaker Rayburn. That act also authorized the striking of bronze duplicates of the medal for sale to the general public. The Sam Rayburn medal will continue to commemorate the life and perpetuate the ideals and principles of the Honorable Sam Rayburn for many years to come.

Another bill before the subcommittee, H.R. 4145, would provide for the striking of a coin commemorating the Apollo 11 lunar landing. The same objections as are set forth above would apply to this bill. I should like to call to the attention of the committee that the present design on the Eisenhower dollar contains a commemoration of the Apollo 11 lunar landing as required by section 203 of Public Law 91-607.

H.R. 1202 would provide for grants to the Eisenhower College from proceeds of the sale of Eisenhower proof dollars. Should the Congress after hearings and thorough consideration of the matter conclude that the proposed legislation is worthwhile, the Department would have no objection to its enactment.

Following these guidelines for commemorative medals mentioned earlier, we in the Treasury have determined that certain of the commemorative medal pro-

osals before your committee do not meet the standards set forth in the guidelines. These would include H.R. 989, H.R. 1766, and H.R. 4361, commemorating the 500th anniversary of Copernicus; H.R. 2353, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the San Francisco cable cars; and H.R. 5760, commemorating the International Exposition on Environment. Similarly, we believe that certain of the medals do meet the standards of the guidelines. They are H.R. 1817, honoring the late J. Edgar Hoover; H.R. 4738, commemorating the 100th anniversary of Colorado Statehood; and H.R. 4507, honoring the late Jim Thorpe.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee. We will be happy to carry out the wishes of the Congress in connection with all these pending proposals.

Exhibit 20.—Statement by the Director of the Mint, June 6, 1973, before the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Coinage and Minting of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, in support of S. 1141 and S. 1901

I am extremely pleased to appear today before the Senate Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Coinage and Minting in support of S. 1141, a bill to provide a new coinage design and date emblematic of the bicentennial of the American Revolution for dollars and half-dollars. S. 1141 incorporates proposed legislation transmitted to the President of the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury on March 5, 1973, and referred to your committee.

Never before in our history has the Treasury Department proposed a coinage change to honor an historical event. Both Secretary Shultz and I believe that such an exciting and momentous occasion as our 200th birthday as a free nation deserves the most significant coinage revision we can safely provide.

We want all of our 210,000,000 citizens to be able to have and to hold coins with beautiful and meaningful symbols that tell of our fight to be free. We propose to change the designs on the reverses of both the dollar and half-dollar.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to choose new designs most representative of that crucial period in our history and would also authorize the addition of a date to commemorate the bicentennial—"1776-1976"—in lieu of the regular date of coinage on the dollar and half-dollar.

Since proposing these changes, I have restudied in depth, the possibility of making a similar change in the quarter. The quarter is a widely circulating coin that must be readily available and as such is certainly most suitable for change. However, the chance of a drastic tieup in commerce from a shortage of quarters must be faced. I will go into our thinking on this change later in my statement, but the change in the reverse of the quarter is one that both Secretary Shultz and I would very much like to make.

Further, in anticipation of increased public demand, the Mint could commence production of the newly designed coins in 1975 for issuance by the Federal Reserve banks after July 4, 1975.

As a member of the Advisory Panel on Coins and Medals of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, I have participated in numerous discussions on how the Mint could make an impact on the observance of our Declaration of Independence.

It has been proposed that we change the designs on all our coins to commemorate the bicentennial. We must oppose such sweeping changes for numerous reasons. Primarily, of course, is to avoid a coin shortage that would cripple our daily commerce.

I will explain why our concern increases as the number of denominations considered for the design changes increases, due to the impact on our projected production capacity. Thus, I have to get into a number of technical discussions in the rest of my statement.

The Mint's current equipment resources, including die and coin manufacturing facilities, would enable us to produce a maximum of 13 billion coins per year on a 5-day week, 3-shift basis.

Projected coin requirements, excluding any changes in coin designs, come to 10.7 billion pieces by calendar year 1975 and 11.7 billion by 1976.

With the delivery of new coining presses in 1974 currently under contract and the acquisition of additional blank annealing equipment projected for delivery the same year, which must be procured from our fiscal year 1974 budget, we will increase our annual potential production capacity to 15.1 billion coins in calendar years 1975 and 1976. This assumes no change in coin design, which subsequently if designs are changed will increase the demand substantially for the large denominations.

We must recognize that in total piece count, 75 percent of our production is in cents, and these coins are the easiest to manufacture. For example, we derive a much greater die life from cent production, thus the coin presses can operate with fewer shutdowns and at a greater speed. Also, we can strike four coins simultaneously on a press producing cents, nickels, and dimes, but we can only strike two quarters, half-dollars, and dollars at a time. We must also recognize that other production equipment such as blanking presses, blank annealing furnaces, and upset mills have a far less capacity in terms of number of dollars than for pennies.

With these equipment restrictions in mind, I would like to present the effect on the Mint's production capacity resulting from changes in coin designs, based on Federal Reserve projected coin requirements for calendar years 1975 and 1976.

Adoption of the new half-dollar and dollar coin designs will increase total coin requirements to 11.1 billion and 12.2 billion pieces, respectively, for calendar years 1975 and 1976. These increased requirements for the dollar and half-dollar will reduce the Mint's total production capacity from 15.1 billion to 13.9 billion pieces in 1975 and to 13.3 billion pieces in 1976, for the reasons I have indicated above.

We are seriously considering changing the design for the quarter. If we do this, estimated coin requirements increase to 11.5 billion for 1975 and jump to 13.2 billion pieces by 1976. At the same time, for reasons previously stated, projected production capacity is further reduced to 12.8 billion pieces in 1975 and 12.1 billion for 1976.

Changing the design on all our coins will boost coin requirements to an astronomical 21.2 billion pieces by 1975 and 23.2 billion by 1976. Production capacity, however, would remain the same as stated for no changes in coin design, that is, 15.1 billion pieces for 1975 and 1976.

Admittedly, these are alarming projections. Nevertheless, they are realistic as viewed under present circumstances.

So, as you can readily see, changing the designs on the dollar and half-dollar would not impair 1975-76 production capabilities as would changing the designs on all coins, or even the quarter.

Since the bills to provide new designs for the dollar and half-dollar were introduced, I've been reexamining the possibilities for a new design on the quarter. As I said earlier, the quarter is a widely circulating coin and a new

design would certainly emphasize the importance of our 200th anniversary of freedom.

If we change the quarter design, additional production capacity must be readily available to meet the surge in coin demand and more space must be provided for storage, as well as additional transportation from the Mints to the Federal Reserve banks.

As I mentioned earlier, a number of new presses will replace old equipment at the Philadelphia Mint during the next few years. The old presses are operable, although not as efficient as our more modern presses. They could be installed at the West Point Depository and some production could be shifted there from the Philadelphia Mint. This would relieve production pressure on Philadelphia.

The production and distribution of billions of coins is not only a Mint problem, but our coins go to 37 Federal Reserve banks and branches nationwide and they in turn are responsible for timely distribution of them to about 14,000 commercial banks. Distribution is further complicated by the fact that there are only six armoured carrier companies currently transporting subsidiary coins (dollars, half-dollars, quarters, and dimes) to the Federal Reserve banks. This service will have to be greatly expanded.

In addition, the Mint and Federal Reserve banks' current storage capacity for making timely distribution of coins for the daily commerce of the country would also have to be increased by 1975 and 1976, in order to accommodate the projected increase in coin requirements resulting from changes in the designs. Therefore, the Mint would have to fully utilize the additional storage space available for coins at its West Point facility. Consequently, production at the mints could come to a standstill if the coin could neither be transported nor safely stored.

The coin shortage of the sixties is fresh in our minds at the Mint and we don't want to be faced with an unexpected crisis in 1975 or 1976. The ability to use West Point is the needed expansion we desperately need to meet an emergency.

I would also like to add that the Federal Reserve estimates that about 10 Bicentennial coins per person or 2.1 billion coins are expected to be withheld from circulation. In arriving at this estimate, the Federal Reserve took into account the number of silver coins that were not returned for melting after clad coins were introduced and the experience of the Canadians when new designs honoring their Centennial in 1967 were issued. Also taken into consideration was introduction of the new half-dollar and dollar coins in 1971.

The limitation of production and transportation will necessitate a staggered release of the new bicentennial design coins. For example, the dollar would be released on July 5, 1975, the half-dollar on September 1, 1975, and should the quarter be changed, it would be released on January 2, 1976.

Also, in 1976, proof and uncirculated specimens of the circulating coins would be available under the Mint's four special coin programs.

Additionally, because of the historical importance of the new designs, the Mint is formulating plans with the National Sculpture Society to conduct a nationwide design competition for the coin reverses to acquire the best possible designs and to more fully involve our artistic community in the coinage celebration of our bicentennial.

And finally in support of S. 1141, I would like to emphasize the need for lead time in order to produce sufficient dollars, half-dollars, and quarters for distribution to the public beginning after July 4, 1975. In the development of newly de-

signed coin dies, recent experience indicates that several months are required in the mechanics of developing dies of varying combinations of relief and border detail before reaching the point where suitable production dies are developed. Six months was required for this phase of development work on the Eisenhower dollar coins.

To complete this work, produce sufficient dies, and strike 60-100 million of the dollars, 125-175 million of the half dollars, and 300-400 million quarters, which the Federal Reserve banks estimate they will need for the initial distribution on the dates indicated earlier, the Mint hopefully could begin its development work on the dies early in 1974.

The Mint feels, therefore, that S. 1141 should be favorably considered at the earliest possible time.

At this time I would like to mention that the Mint has taken a very active part in the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission's National Medals program which was authorized by the Congress in 1971. We successfully produced and they sold over 1.5 million of their medals in 1972, the first of a series commemorating the Revolutionary period. We expect to continue producing these medals in increasing numbers in both bronze and silver as the 200th anniversary of our great country approaches in 1976.

There is also pending before your committee S. 1901, a proposal which would increase the appropriation authorization for the construction of Mint buildings from \$45,000,000 to \$95,000,000 and extend the authorization period from July 1, 1973, to July 1, 1983.

Construction of the new Mint at Denver has been approved by Congress, which in fiscal year 1972 appropriated \$1.5 million for acquisition of a Mint site. For fiscal year 1973, \$2.0 million was appropriated for architectural and engineering services.

On May 24, 1973, I participated in the signing of a conveyance agreement with the City of Denver for the new Mint site on the South Platte River.

It is essential that we now obtain the authorization to proceed with this project and therefore assure that we meet the nation's coinage requirements for the end of this decade.

Exhibit 21.—Press release, June 4, 1973, concerning reopening of the Old San Francisco Mint

The Old Mint in San Francisco, California, which opened originally in 1874, reopens to the public on Saturday, June 16, 1973. Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

In honor of the reopening, the California Historical Society is sponsoring "The West Remembered," an exhibition of paintings, watercolors, etchings, and sculpture (1837-1973), selected from the collection of Mr. Earl C. Adams of San Marino, Calif. The exhibit will remain open to the public through September 15, 1973.

The first floor rooms in the front of the Old Mint have been authentically restored to their original appearance and other exhibits of historical and educational nature have been installed in what is the museum area to be open to the public Tuesday through Sunday, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The museum area will continue to be developed to include exhibits relating to the settlement and growth of California and the West and the Mint's role in the development of the region.

The remainder of the building houses the Mint's Special Coins and Medal Division and Computer Center. The office space has been newly renovated and equipped to speed the processing of millions of mail orders received each year for the special coins and medals produced by the Mint.

The exterior restoration of the Old Mint, one of the finest examples of Federal classic revival architecture in the nation, is expected to begin next year. The sandstone and granite structure survived San Francisco's terrible earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906, and is a monument to the boom days of the California gold rush and to the vast wealth of the mineral deposits discovered in the West.

The Mint moved to new quarters in San Francisco in 1937 and the Old Mint was occupied by other Government agencies until 1968. In that year it was finally vacated and declared surplus to Government needs.

The deteriorating old building became the center of controversy between those pressing for its demolition and others opting for preservation for its architectural, historical, and cultural significance.

In the spring of 1972, President Nixon intervened and announced the transfer of the building from the General Services Administration to the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of the Mint for restoration and continued use. The reopening makes it the first public building to comply with Public Law 92-362, providing for the adaptive use of surplus historic structures.

Exhibit 22.—Press release, June 15, 1973, concerning the Old San Francisco Mint building

The Old San Francisco Mint, still one of the finest examples of Federal classic revival architecture, was simultaneously the first of this style in the West and the last major example of this style in the nation. Thus marking the end of an era in American monumental architecture.

The architect was Alfred B. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury, who had already designed a number of public buildings throughout the nation. He utilized the architectural styles of classic revival and the more elaborate neo-French renaissance. The latter can be seen in his most noted achievement, the State, War, and Navy Building, now known as the Executive Office Building and located on the west side of the White House. In the former style, the Mint is judged to be his masterpiece.

The land for the Old San Francisco Mint at 5th and Mission Streets was acquired in 1867 at a cost of \$100,000 in gold coin. Construction began on April 1, 1869, the cornerstone was laid on May 25, 1870, and the structure completed in November 1874, at a cost of \$2,130,512.

The two story, lofty basement and attic brick building is faced with sandstone 12 inches thick. The main facade is built around a central Doric hexastyle portico and the entire structure stands on a concrete continuous footing foundation 5 feet deep and 4 feet thick.

The interior construction includes cast iron beams with door and window frames, shutters and ornamental work also of cast iron. The corridor floors and stairs are granite and the woodwork Honduras mahogany.

Fourteen marble fireplaces were originally installed on the first and second floors. The two large rooms, 32 feet in height, are identical. A balcony of cast iron railings, originally painted in scarlet and gold, entered from the second floor and encircling the room, was used for armed guards when the Mint was in

full operation. Eight large windows admit light from the courtyard and at night two large chandeliers in bronze and gold, each having 12 burners, were lighted.

In the restoration of the building, every effort was made to authentically rehabilitate the museum rooms. As an example, to determine the colors of the paint originally used inside, historical architects of the National Park Service removed and examined small sections of the entire layering of paint in cross section through a binocular microscope. This revealed all layers of paints or varnishes from the original prime coat through the existing finish coats. With this knowledge of the layering, and under magnification, it was possible to remove areas, layer by layer, with acetone or other chemicals, or physically cut away the layers with very sharp knives, and identify each layer.

Next year the restoration of the exterior of the building will get underway.

Exhibit 23.—An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of Roberto Walker Clemente

[Public Law 93-33, 93d Congress, H.R. 3841, May 14, 1973]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in recognition of the outstanding athletic, civic, charitable, and humanitarian contributions of Roberto Walker Clemente, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, (1) one gold medal, to be awarded at the discretion of such organization, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by such organization subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and (2) not more than two hundred thousand duplicate medals of sizes and alloys to be determined by such organization subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be made and delivered at such times as may be required by such organization in quantities of not less than two thousand. Any profits derived by such organization from the sale of such medals shall be contributed by such organization to the Roberto Clemente Memorial Fund, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The medals are national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 368).

Roberto Walker Clemente. Commemorative medals.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint, shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such costs.

SEC. 3. No medals shall be made under the authority of this Time limitation Act after December 31, 1974.

Approved May 14, 1973.

TABLES

Tables

TABLE 1.—U.S. coins manufactured, fiscal year 1973

I. SUMMARY

Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic ¹		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar						
Cupronickel	55,551,342	\$55,551,342.00	814,677	\$814,677.00	56,366,019	\$56,366,019.00
Silver-clad			² 4,004,151	4,004,151.00	4,004,151	4,004,151.00
50 cents	215,687,700	107,843,850.00	3,018,002	1,509,001.00	215,703,702	107,843,851.00
25 cents	556,264,608	139,066,152.00	3,018,002	754,500.50	556,282,610	139,066,152.50
10 cents	740,993,700	74,099,370.00	3,018,002	301,800.20	744,011,702	74,401,170.20
5 cents	593,211,000	29,660,550.00	3,018,002	150,900.10	596,229,002	29,811,450.10
1 cent	6,391,500,008	63,915,000.08	3,018,002	30,180.02	6,394,518,010	63,945,180.10
Total	8,553,208,358	470,136,264.08	19,908,838	7,565,209.82	8,573,117,196	477,701,473.80

II. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, PHILADELPHIA AND DENVER MINTS ³

Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar Cupronickel	49,275,056	\$49,275,056.00	6,276,286	\$6,276,286.00	55,551,342	\$55,551,342.00
50 cents	64,544,000	32,272,000.00	151,143,700	75,571,850.00	215,687,700	107,843,850.00
25 cents	382,746,000	95,649,000.00	173,668,608	43,417,152.00	556,264,608	139,066,152.00
10 cents	235,990,000	23,599,000.00	505,003,700	50,500,370.00	740,993,700	74,099,370.00
5 cents	349,136,000	17,450,800.00	244,015,000	12,200,750.00	593,211,000	29,660,550.00
1 cent	8,328,150,000	33,281,500.00	2,785,555,000	27,855,550.00	6,113,705,000	61,137,050.00
Total	4,409,751,056	251,536,356.00	3,865,662,294	215,821,958.00	8,275,413,350	467,358,314.00

III. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE

Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar						
Proof			1,811,095	\$1,811,095.00	1,811,095	\$1,811,095.00
Uncirculated			2,193,056	2,193,056.00	2,193,056	2,193,056.00
Cupronickel			814,677	814,677.00	814,677	814,677.00
50 cents			3,018,002	1,509,001.00	3,018,002	1,509,001.00
25 cents			3,018,002	754,500.50	3,018,002	754,500.50
10 cents			3,018,002	301,800.20	3,018,002	301,800.20
5 cents			3,018,002	150,900.10	3,018,002	150,900.10
1 cent	277,795,008	\$2,777,950.08	3,018,002	30,180.02	280,813,010	2,808,130.10
Total	277,795,008	2,777,950.08	19,908,838	7,565,209.82	297,703,846	10,343,159.90

¹ All numismatic coins were manufactured in the San Francisco Assay Office, and include 2,203,325 proof sets dated 1972 and 814,677 sets dated 1973. The 1973 sets contain six coins, including, for the first time, a cupronickel dollar.

² Consists of 21,3,656 silver-clad Eisenhower dollars of the uncirculated variety (bearing the date 1972) and 1,511,235 proof dollars (all but 4 of which bore the year 1972), which were sold to the public at premium prices.

³ For general circulation.

NOTE: All dollars, half dollars, quarters, and dimes for general circulation are three-layer composite coins (an outer clad ring 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel, bonded to a core of pure copper). The proof coins, except for the silver-clad Eisenhower, are of the same metal composition as those for general circulation. The Kennedy half dollar and dollar are three-layer composite coins with an outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 215 parts silver and 785 parts copper.

TABLE 2.—*Subsidiary clad coins manufactured under the Coinage Act of 1965, 1965—June 1973*

Calendar year or month	Number of pieces				Total subsidiary coinage
	Half dollars	Quarter dollars	Dimes		
1965	(1)	460,948,000	6,890,000		467,838,000
1966 ²	174,864,298	2,179,871,040	3,027,985,110		5,382,720,448
1967 ³	296,910,322	1,525,895,192	2,245,870,664		4,068,676,178
1968 ⁴	249,993,436	325,307,006	908,260,186		1,483,560,628
1969 ⁵	132,816,431	293,518,631	712,048,501		1,138,333,563
1970 ⁶	4,782,810	556,394,174	1,103,144,910		1,664,321,894
1971 ⁷	460,485,562	371,142,566	543,828,378		1,375,456,506
Total 1965-71	1,319,852,859	5,713,076,609	8,548,027,749		15,580,957,217
1972:					
January	23,486,000	32,264,000			55,750,000
February	28,690,000	18,652,000	83,360,000		130,702,000
March	20,056,000	76,104,000	75,450,000		171,610,000
April	21,116,295	61,092,295	73,828,295		156,036,885
May	46,141,363	68,451,363	92,471,363		207,064,089
June	36,150,684	26,455,508	103,064,684		165,676,876
Subtotal Jan.-June 1972	175,646,342	283,019,166	428,174,342		886,839,850
July	21,662,234	10,704,234	55,024,234		87,390,702
August	31,159,913	47,653,913	69,081,913		147,895,739
September	23,991,854	45,231,854	36,311,854		195,535,562
October	25,981,988	43,703,988	50,519,988		120,205,964
November	4,715,620	62,145,620	62,901,620		129,762,860
December	15,179,716	36,924,624	63,083,716		115,188,056
Subtotal July-Dec. 1972	122,691,325	246,364,233	336,923,325		705,978,883
Total Jan.-Dec. 1972 ⁸	298,337,667	529,383,399	765,097,667		1,592,818,733
1973:					
January	16,403,004	32,677,004	55,921,004		105,001,012
February	21,906,480	36,988,480	64,746,480		123,641,440
March	23,583,806	41,001,806	94,913,806		159,499,418
April	13,452,535	38,584,535	98,172,535		150,209,605
May	14,645,119	66,509,119	80,081,119		170,235,357
June	6,023,433	97,157,433	4,253,433		107,434,299
Subtotal Jan.-June 1973 ⁹	96,014,377	312,918,377	407,088,377		816,021,131
Cumulative total	1,714,204,903	6,555,378,385	9,720,213,793		17,939,797,081

¹ The first composite half dollars, struck at the Denver Mint on Dec. 30, 1965, were delivered to the Cash and Deposits Division, where all production output is accounted for, on Jan. 3, 1966.

² Includes 4,621,583 special mint sets, i.e., 4,621,583 coins of each denomination (13,864,749 subsidiary coins).

³ Includes 1,863,344 special mint sets, i.e., 1,863,344 coins of each denomination (5,590,932 subsidiary coins).

⁴ Includes 3,041,506 proof coin sets, i.e., 3,041,506 coins of each denomination (9,124,518 subsidiary coins).

⁵ Includes 2,934,631 proof coin sets, i.e., 2,934,631 coins of each denomination (8,803,893 subsidiary coins).

⁶ Includes 2,632,810 proof coin sets, i.e., 2,632,810 coins of each denomination (7,808,430 subsidiary coins).

⁷ Includes 3,224,138 proof coin sets, i.e., 3,224,138 coins of each denomination (9,672,414 subsidiary coins).

⁸ Includes 3,267,667 proof coin sets, i.e., 3,267,667 coins of each denomination (9,803,000 subsidiary coins).

⁹ Includes 814,677 proof sets, i.e., 814,677 coins of each denomination (2,444,031 subsidiary coins).

NOTE.—All special Mint and proof coins from 1966 through June 1973 were manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office.

TABLE 3.—*Production of Kennedy half dollars, fiscal years 1964-73*

Fiscal year	For general circulation			Total	Proof and Special Mint coins ⁴	Total
	90 percent silver ¹	40 percent silver ²	Nonsilver clad ³			
1964	91,851,612			91,851,612	1,864,859	93,716,471
1965	192,536,358			192,536,358	2,086,903	194,622,261
1966	145,121,480	84,533,338		199,654,818	2,360,000	202,004,818
1967		300,476,355		300,476,355	2,968,734	303,445,089
1968		307,314,000		307,314,000	2,438,263	309,752,263
1969		100,011,930		100,011,930	3,468,945	103,480,875
1970		79,787,800		79,787,800	2,435,255	82,223,055
1971		12,180,000	278,909,904	281,059,904	3,175,571	284,235,478
1972			352,933,520	352,933,520	2,545,587	355,479,107
1973			215,687,700	215,687,700	3,018,002	218,705,702
Total	429,509,450	844,273,423	847,531,124	2,121,313,997	26,351,119	2,147,665,116

¹ Composition of coins was 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper.² 3-layer composite coin: outer cladding 80 percent silver, 20 percent copper bonded to a core of approximately 20 percent silver, 80 percent copper. The average silver content was 40 percent of the standard gross weight.³ Outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel, bonded to a core of pure copper.⁴ Available only in sets.⁵ Produced for inclusion in uncirculated sets with overrun for replacement of lost sets.⁶ Consists of 1,432,678 coins of 40 percent silver and 1,742,893 nonsilver clad coins.

TABLE 4.—*Specifications, metallic composition, and designs of U.S. coins currently manufactured*

SPECIFICATIONS

Denomination	Face value	Shape of coins	Type of edge	Diameter		Thickness		Standard gross weight	
				In inches	In millimeters	In inches	In millimeters	In grains	In grams
Dollar: ¹									
Numismatic	1 dollar	Round	Milled	1.500	38.10	0.100	2.54	379.50	24.592
Regular	do	do	do	1.500	38.10	.100	2.54	350.00	22.680
Half dollar	50 cents	do	do	1.205	30.61	.086	2.18	175.00	11.340
Quarter dollar	25 cents	do	do	.955	24.26	.067	1.70	87.50	5.670
Dime	10 cents	do	do	.705	17.91	.053	1.35	35.00	2.268
5-cent piece	5 cents	do	Smooth	.835	21.21	.078	1.98	77.18	5.000
1-cent piece	1 cent	do	do	.750	19.05	.062	1.57	48.00	3.110

METALLIC COMPOSITION

Denomination	Type	Proportions of metals
Dollar:		
Numismatic ²	3-layer composite	Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 215 parts silver and 785 parts copper.
Regular ³	do	Outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.
Half dollar	do	Outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.
Quarter dollar	do	Do.
Dime	do	Do.
5-cent piece	Homogeneous alloy	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.
1-cent piece	do	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc.

DESIGNS ON COINS CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED⁴

Denomination	Portraits on obverse	Reverse	First coined	First issued
Dollar ^{2,3}	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Symbolic eagle of the Apollo 11 moon landing.	June 1971.....	November 1971.
Half dollar	John F. Kennedy	Presidential coat of arms.	February 1964...	March 1964.
Quarter dollar	George Washington	Eagle	April 1932.....	August 1932.
Dime	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Torch of Liberty	January 1946.....	January 1946.
5-cent piece	Thomas Jefferson	Monticello	October 1938....	November 1938.
1-cent piece	Abraham Lincoln ⁵	Lincoln Memorial	January 1959....	January 1959.

¹ Amendments to the Coinage Act of 1965, Public Law 91-607, Dec. 31, 1970, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint dollar coins.

² Public Law 91-607, Dec. 31, 1970, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue not more than 150,000,000 silver-clad dollars. These numismatic coins were first released in August 1971.

³ Dollars for general circulation were authorized by Public Law 91-607, and were first manufactured and issued during fiscal 1972. Coins with identical characteristics were made in proof quality for inclusion in proof coin sets beginning in January 1973.

⁴ The design of a U.S. coin may not be changed more frequently than once in 25 years, except by act of Congress.

⁵ The Abraham Lincoln 1-cent piece with wheat wreath design on the reverse was coined from June 1909 through December 1958.

Table 5. Consumption of metals in the manufacture of U.S. coins, fiscal year 1973
 [Based on standard weight of individual coins. See table 4]

Denomination	Metallic content-short tons				
	Silver	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Total
Dollars					
Regular issue.....		1,273.12	115.60		1,388.81
Numismatic ¹	43.42	65.12			108.54
Proof coins ²		9.80	.87		10.47
Total	43.42	1,347.84	116.56		1,507.82
Half dollars:					
Regular issue.....		2,471.55	224.59		2,696.14
Proof coins.....		34.50	3.14		37.73
Total	2,506.14	227.73			2,733.87
Quarter dollars:					
Regular issue.....		3,187.10	289.61		3,476.71
Proof coins.....		17.29	1.57		18.86
Total	3,204.39	291.18			3,495.57
Dimes.					
Regular issue.....		1,698.21	154.31		1,852.52
Proof coins.....		6.92	.63		7.55
Total	1,705.13	154.94			1,860.07
5-cent pieces:					
Regular issue.....		2,452.14	817.38		3,269.52
Proof coins.....		12.47	4.16		16.63
Total	2,464.61	821.54			3,286.15
1-cent pieces:					
Regular issue.....		20,815.69		1,095.56	21,911.25
Proof coins.....		9.83		.52	10.35
Total	20,825.52			1,096.08	21,921.60
Summary:					
Regular issue.....		31,897.81	1,601.58	1,095.56	34,594.95
Numismatic dollars ¹	43.42	65.12			108.54
Proof coins.....		90.70	10.37	.52	101.59
Grand total	43.42	32,053.63	1,611.95	1,096.08	34,805.08

¹ The numismatic Eisenhower dollars, proof and uncirculated, are three-layer clad coins with an outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 215 parts silver and 785 parts copper.

² Cupronickel clad proof dollars of the same composition as those for regular issue were produced beginning in January 1973.

TABLE 6.—*Shipments by the Bureau of the Mint of newly manufactured U.S. coins for general circulation, fiscal years 1971, 1972, and 1973*

Denomination	Number of coins	Face value	Gross weight
FISCAL YEAR 1971			
50 cents	246,510,429	\$123,255,214.50	3,081.43
25 cents	511,147,162	127,786,790.50	3,194.72
10 cents	787,478,617	78,747,861.70	1,968.73
5 cents	576,065,672	28,803,283.60	3,175.02
1 cent	5,256,036,806	52,560,368.06	18,018.68
Total	7,377,238,686	411,153,518.36	29,438.58
FISCAL YEAR 1972			
1 dollar	206,144,905	\$206,144,905.00	5,153.71
50 cents	320,858,262	160,429,131.00	4,010.80
25 cents	356,575,753	89,143,938.25	2,228.36
10 cents	460,775,885	46,077,588.50	1,151.96
5 cents	464,548,068	23,227,403.40	2,560.38
1 cent	5,928,757,362	59,287,573.62	20,324.89
Total	7,737,660,235	584,310,539.77	35,430.10
FISCAL YEAR 1973			
1 dollar	60,050,027	\$60,050,027.00	1,501.28
50 cents	228,029,973	114,014,986.50	2,850.42
25 cents	498,060,832	124,515,208.00	3,112.93
10 cents	814,244,006	81,424,400.60	2,035.64
5 cents	582,808,890	29,140,444.50	3,212.18
1 cent	6,523,487,520	65,234,875.20	22,363.74
Total	8,706,681,248	474,379,941.80	35,076.19

NOTE.—Coins are shipped for distribution through the facilities of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and their 25 branch banks and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 7.—*Inventories of U.S. coins, June 30, 1972, and June 30, 1973*
[Number of pieces]

Denomination	June 30, 1972			June 30, 1973		
	Mints	Federal Reserve banks and Office of the Treasurer of the United States	Total	Mints	Federal Reserve banks and Office of the Treasurer of the United States	Total
1 dollar	27,128,744	51,887,110	79,015,854	20,600,000	42,314,611	62,914,611
50 cents	66,624,733	64,719,834	131,344,567	62,700,000	76,947,438	139,647,438
25 cents	87,978,337	478,439,028	566,417,365	142,200,000	450,341,384	592,541,384
10 cents	182,649,353	896,418,370	1,079,067,723	129,100,000	870,293,520	999,393,520
5 cents	55,938,536	407,594,520	463,533,056	62,300,000	409,753,580	472,053,580
1 cent	320,023,690	789,183,700	1,109,207,390	170,700,000	593,211,100	763,911,100
Total	740,343,393	2,688,242,562	3,428,585,955	587,600,000	2,442,861,633	3,030,461,633

TABLE 8.—*Location of U.S. fractional coins on selected dates, June 1969–June 1973*
 [Face value of 50, 25, 10, 5, and 1 cent denominations combined]

End of month	Held by the Treasury	Held by the Federal Reserve banks	In circulation ¹	Total outstanding
1969:				
June.....	\$130,533,070	\$184,612,530	\$5,308,224,400	\$5,823,370,000
December.....	94,241,539	108,792,793	5,538,950,868	5,741,985,200
1970:				
June.....	13,924,455	217,401,466	5,646,416,079	5,877,742,000
December.....	23,368,707	220,410,604	5,799,720,089	6,043,499,000
1971:				
June.....	44,286,259	282,535,012	5,999,912,729	6,316,734,000
December.....	44,321,753	241,705,654	6,370,125,503	6,445,245,000
1972:				
January.....	38,400,549	289,734,249	6,193,001,202	6,521,136,000
February.....	53,502,216	288,910,306	6,213,861,478	6,556,274,000
March.....	60,541,889	283,897,424	6,249,417,687	6,602,857,000
April.....	71,006,625	286,750,595	6,284,699,780	6,642,457,000
May.....	88,179,414	267,910,009	6,343,214,577	6,699,304,000
June.....	87,774,629	267,578,476	6,383,441,895	6,738,795,000
July.....	71,988,684	275,604,355	6,413,562,961	6,761,156,000
August.....	75,305,541	276,754,138	6,451,341,321	6,803,401,000
September.....	74,406,592	295,239,048	6,467,151,360	6,836,797,000
October.....	73,824,139	284,024,047	6,516,063,814	6,873,932,000
November.....	58,122,342	274,976,145	6,572,988,513	6,906,037,000
December.....	52,045,004	268,083,504	6,615,205,492	6,936,324,000
1973:				
January.....	57,657,519	309,049,985	6,598,587,496	6,965,295,000
February.....	65,317,520	324,608,081	6,610,314,399	7,000,240,000
March.....	88,380,673	317,795,456	6,634,834,871	7,041,011,000
April.....	104,836,913	281,758,129	6,689,472,058	7,076,068,000
May.....	106,017,413	266,599,639	6,746,130,948	7,118,748,000
June.....	98,011,636	263,581,703	6,793,148,661	7,151,742,000

¹ Includes coins in commercial banks and coins held by the public.

SOURCE: "Statement of United States Currency and Coin," Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Department of the Treasury.

TABLE 9.—*Location of U.S. clad dollars, fiscal years 1972 and 1973*
 [Face value]

End of month	Held by the Treasury	Held by the Federal Reserve banks	In circulation	Total outstanding
1971:				
July.....	\$7,749,000	-----	-----	\$7,749,000
August.....	15,578,844	\$13,300,156	-----	28,879,000
September.....	13,871,011	37,429,989	-----	51,301,000
October.....	13,058,018	56,250,982	-----	69,309,000
November.....	8,724,269	15,279,773	\$59,857,988	83,862,000
December.....	14,391,505	18,022,951	83,966,544	116,381,000
1972:				
January.....	16,569,548	23,616,118	99,296,334	139,482,000
February.....	17,079,989	35,811,495	116,308,516	169,200,000
March.....	22,240,891	43,131,886	128,818,223	194,191,000
April.....	25,718,309	46,660,814	135,970,877	208,350,000
May.....	29,423,639	50,077,847	144,147,514	223,649,000
June.....	28,549,115	50,415,192	151,116,693	230,081,000
July.....	30,846,564	49,493,223	156,586,213	236,926,000
August.....	39,576,934	50,195,159	162,151,907	251,924,000
September.....	50,421,019	50,084,793	166,583,188	267,389,000
October.....	55,825,478	48,713,939	174,511,583	279,051,000
November.....	53,106,353	45,755,859	182,765,788	281,628,000
December.....	47,365,037	44,625,301	189,637,662	281,628,000
1973:				
January.....	45,405,428	43,515,300	193,664,272	282,585,000
February.....	43,257,001	41,321,445	198,805,554	283,344,000
March.....	40,702,426	39,983,776	203,712,798	284,399,000
April.....	33,648,708	40,396,766	210,948,526	284,994,000
May.....	29,081,319	38,010,361	218,581,320	285,623,000
June.....	21,719,291	40,804,999	223,098,710	285,623,000

TABLE 10.—*Summary of uncirculated U.S. coins withdrawn from circulation, fiscal years 1972 and 1973*

Denomination	Fiscal year 1972		Fiscal year 1973 ¹	
	Pieces	Value	Pieces	Value
Standard silver dollars				
Cupronickel dollars				
50 cents	14,000	\$7,000	195,030	\$34,682
25 cents	750,800	187,700	3,930,536	97,515
10 cents	753,000	75,300	4,661,072	982,634
5 cents	555,000	27,750	2,825,702	466,107
1 cent	2,347	23	8,760,162	141,285
Total	2,075,147	297,773	20,407,184	1,809,825

¹ The increase in coins withdrawn during fiscal 1973 is attributable to the large number of "contaminated coins" received as a result of Hurricane Agnes, which devastated wide areas of Pennsylvania during 1972.

NOTE.—Represents coins received at the mints.

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1971–73*

List No.	Subject	Medals	Number of medals produced		
			Fiscal year 1971	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973
<i>Presidential</i>					
101	George Washington	4,307	2,378		795
102	John Adams	3,289	348		144
103	Thomas Jefferson	3,714	446		703
104	James Madison	3,182	228		219
105	James Monroe	3,364	1		210
106	John Quincy Adams	3,013	328		239
107	Andrew Jackson	3,093	175		234
108	Martin Van Buren	3,024	188		234
109	William Henry Harrison	3,165			238
110	John Tyler	2,881	126		216
111	James K. Polk	3,277			235
112	Zachary Taylor	3,402	3		
113	Millard Fillmore	3,437			
114	Franklin Pierce	3,288	11		
115	James Buchanan	3,137	125		
116	Abraham Lincoln	4,877	2,609		956
117	Andrew Johnson	3,243	16		221
118	Ulysses S. Grant	3,980	10		
119	Rutherford B. Hayes	2,963	123		238
120	James A. Garfield	3,126	160		
121	Chester A. Arthur	3,120	2		224
122	Grover Cleveland	2,917	314		
123	Benjamin Harrison	2,945	332		
124	William McKinley	3,269	8		
125	Theodore Roosevelt	4,260	9		
126	William H. Taft	2,946	225		
127	Woodrow Wilson	3,925	6		
128	Warren G. Harding	3,824	8		
129	Calvin Coolidge	3,283			316
130	Herbert Hoover	4,134	16		
131	Franklin D. Roosevelt	3,709	816		330
132	Harry S. Truman	4,078	224		1,209
133	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term)	4,128	759		553
134	Dwight D. Eisenhower (2d term)	3,918	517		281
135	John F. Kennedy	6,852	2,439		2,356
136	Lyndon B. Johnson (1st term)	3,485	1		
137	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term)	3,469	694		448
138	Richard M. Nixon (1st term)	5,290	2,137		2,173
139	Richard M. Nixon (2d term)				1,229
Total Presidential series			137,303	15,781	14,001

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1971-73—Con.*

List No.	Subject	Medals			Number of medals produced		
				Fiscal year 1971	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	
		Medals	Number of medals produced				
<i>Secretaries of the Treasury</i>							
201	Alexander Hamilton		244		306		
202	William Windom		155				30
203	John G. Carlisle		107		62		
204	Daniel Manning		118		56		74
205	Lyman J. Gage		45		113		
206	Leslie M. Shaw		51		182		
207	George B. Cortelyou		96		166		
208	Franklin MacVeagh		108		61		
209	William McAdoo		125		58		
210	Carter Glass		105		59		
211	Andrew W. Mellon		122		116		
212	Ogden L. Mills		158				
213	William H. Woodin		145		58		
214	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.		109		64		32
215	Fred M. Vinson		142		1		31
216	John W. Snyder		344		1		
217	George M. Humphrey		73		121		
218	Robert B. Anderson		142		314		
219	Douglas Dillon		126		67		
220	Henry H. Fowler		172		140		
221	Albert Gallatin		144		50		56
222	Joseph W. Barr		278		204		
223	David M. Kennedy		691		83		
224	John B. Connally				685		111
225	George P. Shultz						578
Total Secretaries of the Treasury				3,798	2,976		911
<i>Directors of the Mint</i>							
301	David Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.		118		127		
302	Robert M. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.		74				
303	J. Ross Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.		56		56		30
304	James Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa.		168				
305	Henry R. Linderman, Washington, D.C.		166		1		
306	Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D.C.		154		2		
307	James P. Kimball, Washington, D.C.		157		3		
308	Edward O. Leech, Washington, D.C.		74		1		
309	Robert E. Preston, Washington, D.C.		74		1		30
310	George E. Roberts, Washington, D.C.		171				
311	F. J. H. von Engelken, Washington, D.C.		45		85		
312	Robert W. Woolley, Washington, D.C.		72		60		
313	Raymond T. Baker, Washington, D.C.		163				
314	F. E. Scobey, Washington, D.C.		120		4		
315	R. J. Grant, Washington, D.C.		167		2		
316	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Washington, D.C.		117				
317	William H. Brett, Washington, D.C.		203		1		
318	Eva Adams (1st term) Washington, D.C.		93		50		
319	Eva Adams (2d term) Washington, D.C.		203		3		
320	Mary Brooks, Washington, D.C.		1,049		104		
Total Directors of the Mint				3,444	500		60
<i>Army</i>							
401	Washington before Boston		292		168		205
402	Maj. Gen. Gates, for Saratoga		138		49		34
403	Brig. Gen. Morgan, for Cowpens		237		161		
404	Lt. Col. John E. Howard, for Cowpens		111		61		
405	Lt. Col. W. A. Washington, for Cowpens		114				35
406	Count DeFleury, for Stony Point		59		16		30
407	Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, for Stony Point		82		271		
408	Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, for Eutaw Springs		221		15		55
409	Maj. Henry Lee, Paulus Hook		97		1		34
410	Maj. Gen. Scott, for Chippewa and Niagara		102		63		
411	Maj. Gen. Gaines, for Fort Erie		171		1		
412	Maj. Gen. Porter, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie		145		1		
413	Maj. Gen. Brown, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie		172		2		
414	Brig. Gen. Miller, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie		121				31
415	Brig. Gen. Ripley, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie		170				
416	Maj. Gen. Macomb, Battle of Plattsburg		131				
417	Maj. Gen. Jackson, Battle of New Orleans		161		179		147
418	Maj. Gen. Harrison, for Thames		112				
419	Gov. Isaac Shelby, for Thames		108		98		
420	Col. George Croghan, for Sandusky		80		63		
421	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Palo Alto		119		7		
422	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Monterey		208				
423	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Buena Vista		100		135		173
424	Maj. Gen. Scott, for battles in Mexico		127		228		171
425	Maj. Gen. Grant		194		161		176

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1971-73—Con.*

List No.	Subject	Number of medals produced		
		Fiscal year 1971	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973
<i>Army—Continued</i>				
427	Maj. Gen. Scott (Commonwealth of Virginia).....	105	56	
428	Kittanning destroyed.....	109	38	69
	Total Army series.....	3,786	1,774	1,160
<i>Navy</i>				
501	John Paul Jones, for Serapis.....	317	338	338
502	Capt. Thomas Truxtun, for action with La Vengeance.....	229	4	55
503	Capt. Preble before Tripoli.....	173	41	61
504	Capt. Hull, for capture of Guerrriere.....	214		65
505	Capt. Jacob Jones, for capture of Frolic.....	138		
506	Capt. Decatur, for capture of Macedonian.....	184	92	59
507	Capt. Bainbridge, for capture of Java.....	160		39
508	Capt. Burrows, for capture of Boxer.....	56	46	
509	Lt. McCall, for capture of Boxer.....	151		
510	Capt. Perry, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie.....	259	164	119
511	Capt. Elliott, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie.....	167		
512	Capt. Lawrence, capture of Peacock.....	79	121	
513	Capt. Macdonough, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain.....	59	216	
514	Capt. Henley, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain.....	84	46	
515	Lt. Cassin, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain.....	91	40	31
516	Capt. Warrington, capture of Epervier.....	49	45	32
517	Capt. Blakely, capture of Reindeer.....	50	14	31
518	Capt. Biddle, capture of Penguin.....	160		32
519	Capt. Stewart, capture of Cyane and Levant.....	143	31	
520	Rescue of officers and crew of brig Sommers.....	61	47	77
521	Capt. Ingraham.....	127		33
522	Capt. Perry (State of Pennsylvania) capture of fleet on Lake Erie.....	151	44	
522A	Pennsylvania Volunteers, action on Lake Erie.....	35	50	
523	Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	114		
525	To Rescuers of Passengers, Officers & Men of Steamship San Francisco, by Congress.....	120	113	30
526	Commodore M. C. Perry, from merchants of Boston.....	154	6	66
527	Metis (shipwreck) Medal.....	146	2	75
528	John Horn.....	52	57	65
529	Lt. Victor Blue (State of South Carolina).....	115	19	
532	Departure of American Fleet.....	286	82	85
533	Vice Adm. Hyman George Rickover.....	343	149	
	Total Navy series.....	4,467	1,797	1,293
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
601	Time Increases His Fame.....	750	1,042	456
602	Cabinet Medal.....	389	359	434
603	Washington and Jackson.....	461	418	332
604	Commencement of Coin Cabinet.....	241	241	55
605	Presidency Relinquished.....	280	231	
606	Allegiance.....	319	590	
607	Washington and Lincoln.....	1,089	1,224	752
608	Washington and Grant.....	630	176	335
609	Washington Wreath.....	824	491	351
610	Washington Bicentennial.....	349	51	
611	James Garfield.....	326	322	
612	Lincoln and Garfield.....	534	332	
613	Pennsylvania Bicentennial.....	496	787	217
614	Valley Forge Centennial.....	270	77	
615	Lincoln and Grant.....	774	193	336
616	Lincoln, Broken Column.....	811	545	472
617	Japanese Embassy.....	100	109	
618	Frederick Rose.....	80	2	
619	Louis Agassiz.....	124	5	32
620	Indian Peace Medal (George II).....	443	268	124
621	David Hosack.....	100	748	
622	First Steam Coinage.....	567	695	302
623	Union Pacific Railroad.....	248	282	247
624	Emancipation Proclamation.....	244	62	612
625	Cyrus W. Field.....	137	106	
626	Joseph Pancoast.....	179	108	
627	Indian Peace (Grant).....	207	226	169
628	Hayes, Indian Peace (oval).....	315	395	203
629	Garfield, Indian Peace.....	401	186	110
630	Arthur, Indian Peace.....	376	108	201
631	Cleveland, Indian Peace.....	326	222	122
632	Harrison, Indian Peace.....	254	175	139
633	Let Us Have Peace (Grant).....	207	18	54
634	Seward-Robinson.....	132		

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1971–73—Con-*

List No.	Subject	Medals			Number of medals produced
		Fiscal year 1971	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued</i>					
635	U.S. Diplomatic (July 4, 1776)	209	331	115	
636	Great Seal Centennial Medal, 1782–1882	658	567	402	
637	Joseph Francis	149	109		
638	Lincoln Centennial	264	9	61	
639	Wright Brothers	471	458	293	
640	Abraham Lincoln	312	251		
641	Woodrow Wilson	201	35		
642	Warren G. Harding	37			
643	Calvin Coolidge	43	5		
644	Herbert Hoover	109			
645	Charles A. Lindbergh	622	409	286	
646	Franklin D. Roosevelt	218			
647	Mount Vernon	242	86		
648	Benjamin Franklin	560	150	217	
649	Franklin D. Roosevelt	474	1		
650	Harry S. Truman	620			
651	Vice President Alben W. Barkley	77	81		
652	Dr. Jonas E. Salk	189	102		
653	Dr. Robert H. Goddard	189	350	123	
654	Robert Frost	464	2		
655	Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III	240	87	66	
656	Sam Rayburn	136	105		
657	U.S. Secret Service 100th Anniversary	288	106	222	
658	Diplomatic Courier	405		60	
702	Opening of New Mint at Phila. (Aug. 14, 1969)	804	1,110	222	
707	U.S. Treasury Building				1,295
Total Miscellaneous series		20,962	15,147	9,427	
<i>Bronze Miniature Presidential (1½")</i>					
801	George Washington	26,545	34,084		
802	John Adams		13,482		
803	Thomas Jefferson	9,091	11,208		
804	James Madison		10,561		
805	James Monroe		12,680		
806	John Quincy Adams		12,995		
807	Andrew Jackson		12,711		
808	Martin Van Buren		13,255		
809	William Henry Harrison		11,929		
810	John Tyler		12,492		
811	James K. Polk		10,599		
812	Zachary Taylor		12,165		
813	Millard Fillmore		11,680		
814	Franklin Pierce		10,113		
815	James Buchanan		10,275		
816	Abraham Lincoln	21,167	28,831		
817	Andrew Johnson		9,594		
818	Ulysses S. Grant		14,060		
819	Rutherford B. Hayes		11,924		
820	James A. Garfield		10,459		
821	Chester A. Arthur		11,421		
822	Grover Cleveland	4,753	8,296		
823	Benjamin Harrison		9,859		
824	William McKinley		9,599		
825	Theodore Roosevelt		13,016		
826	William H. Taft		12,746		
827	Woodrow Wilson		12,147		
828	Warren G. Harding		9,818		
829	Calvin Coolidge	17,855	1,473		
830	Herbert Hoover	4,427	12,965		
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt	10,691	13,554	5,020	
832	Harry S. Truman	15,836	9,263		
833	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term)	39,220	23,675		
835	John F. Kennedy	50,069	43,574	5,573	
837	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term)	18,784	11,912		
838	Richard M. Nixon	47,069	41,632	16,993	
Total Bronze Miniature Presidential series		265,507	520,016	27,586	

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1971–73—Con.*

List No.	Medals Subject	Number of medals produced		
		Fiscal year 1971	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973
<i>Gold plated Miniature Presidential (1½")</i>				
801	George Washington	402	865	
802	John Adams	275	129	
803	Thomas Jefferson	250	286	
804	James Madison	225	132	
805	James Monroe	25	293	
806	John Quincy Adams	225	95	
807	Andrew Jackson	200	89	
808	Martin Van Buren	175	91	
809	William Henry Harrison	175	40	
810	John Tyler	25	244	
811	James K. Polk	180	86	
812	Zachary Taylor	25	265	
813	Millard Fillmore	175	43	
814	Franklin Pierce	25	312	
815	James Buchanan	25	296	
816	Abraham Lincoln	100	460	483
817	Andrew Johnson	125	74	
818	Ulysses S. Grant	180	96	
819	Rutherford B. Hayes	150	37	
820	James A. Garfield	25	318	
821	Chester A. Arthur	180	194	
822	Grover Cleveland	50	259	
823	Benjamin Harrison	25	320	
824	William McKinley	25	285	
825	Theodore Roosevelt	225	111	
826	William H. Taft	25	166	
827	Woodrow Wilson	25	346	
828	Warren G. Harding	100	95	
829	Calvin Coolidge	50	273	
830	Herbert Hoover	180	124	
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt	125	424	
832	Harry S. Truman	125	357	
833	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term)	150	698	
835	John F. Kennedy	50	475	1,260
837	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term)	225	280	
838	Richard M. Nixon	550	541	
Total gold plated Miniature Presidential series...		150	5,752	10,007
<i>Miniature Miscellaneous (1½")</i>				
701	Opening of New Mint at Phila. (Aug. 14, 1969)	16,002	16,194	7,782
705	First Coinage	16,749	5,096	
706	White House	16,622	10,927	
708	New York Assay Office		5,586	
709	U.S. Bullion Depository at West Point		4,818	
710	U.S. Bullion Depository at Fort Knox		7,554	
713	U.S. Treasury Building		7,446	
750	New Orleans Mint ¹		10,097	
Total miscellaneous miniature		16,002	48,565	59,306
Grand total, all series		455,419	612,278	123,751

¹ The New Orleans mint medal is 1½ inches in diameter, rather than 1½ inches.

TABLE 12.—*Medals produced by the Denver Mint, fiscal years 1971-73*

List No.	Medals	Subject	Number of medals produced		
			Fiscal year 1971	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973
<i>Miniature Presidential (1½")</i>					
801	George Washington.....		12,860	7,644	7,706
802	John Adams.....		11,486	6,162	27
803	Thomas Jefferson.....		14,998	5,152	2,884
804	James Madison.....		11,382	5,755	1,084
805	James Monroe.....			4,038	2,254
806	John Quincy Adams.....			4,089	2,448
807	Andrew Jackson.....			4,950	1,123
808	Martin Van Buren.....			6,776	949
809	William Henry Harrison.....			3,554	2,692
810	John Tyler.....			4,444	1,171
811	James K. Polk.....			4,306	1,180
812	Zachary Taylor.....			3,649	1,064
813	Millard Fillmore.....			3,729	1,077
814	Franklin Pierce.....			2,908	2,314
815	James Buchanan.....			2,877	2,258
816	Abraham Lincoln.....		10,700	7,590	8,161
817	Andrew Johnson.....			4,190	1,062
818	Ulysses S. Grant.....			4,081	1,723
819	Rutherford B. Hayes.....			3,044	2,297
820	James A. Garfield.....			3,194	1,604
821	Chester A. Arthur.....			3,238	1,651
822	Grover Cleveland.....		15,030	5,841	1,145
823	Benjamin Harrison.....			3,291	1,676
824	William McKinley.....			3,079	2,614
825	Theodore Roosevelt.....			6,021	2,098
826	William H. Taft.....			3,897	2,065
827	Woodrow Wilson.....			4,038	2,698
828	Warren G. Harding.....			3,941	1,045
829	Calvin Coolidge.....		11,407	5,204	1,041
830	Herbert Hoover.....			5,804	8,332
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt.....		3,803	18,748	3,647
832	Harry S. Truman.....		7,900	13,503	14,102
833	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term).....		10,078	11,394	11,243
835	John F. Kennedy.....		26,694	52,390	981
837	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term).....		25,535	10,169	17,717
838	Richard M. Nixon.....		12,400	10,339	15,920
	Total Miniature Presidential series.....		174,242	250,849	133,073
<i>Miniature Miscellaneous (1½")</i>					
703	Denver Mint Medal.....		25,200	22,800	37,479
	Grand total.....		199,442	273,649	170,552

TABLE 13.—*Medal produced by the San Francisco Assay Office, fiscal years 1972-73*

List No.	Medal	Subject	Number of medals produced	
			Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973
<i>Miniature Miscellaneous (1½")</i>				
704	United States Assay Office San Francisco, California.....		56,503	.....

TABLE 14.—*Medal produced by the Old San Francisco Mint, fiscal year 1973*

List No.	Medal	Subject	Number of medals produced	
			Fiscal year 1973	
<i>Miniature Miscellaneous (1½")</i>				
751	San Francisco Mint.....		10,646	

TABLE 15.—*Foreign coins manufactured by U.S. mints, fiscal year 1973*

Country and denomination	Coins manufactured	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness	Type of edge
	Pieces		Grams	mm.	mm.	
El Salvador: ¹						
10 centavos	7,000,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	7.00	26.00	2.50	Smooth.
5 centavos	10,000,000	do	5.00	23.00	1.63	Do.
1 centavo	20,000,000	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	2.50	16.00	1.68	Do.
Total	37,000,000					
Haiti: ¹						
30 centimes	800,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	9.88	29.00	1.90	Smooth.
20 centimes	1,500,000	70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, 12 percent nickel	7.50	26.00	1.90	Do.
Total	2,100,000					
Honduras: ²						
5 centavos	5,000,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	5.00	21.00	2.00	Smooth.
Liberia: ¹						
1 dollar	4,866	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	17.94	34.00	2.74	Reeded.
50 cents	4,866	do	8.97	29.00	1.91	Do.
25 cents	4,866	do	4.49	23.00	1.50	Do.
10 cents	4,866	do	1.79	16.99	1.17	Do.
5 cents	4,866	do	4.15	19.99	1.73	Smooth.
1 cent	4,866	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	2.59	17.91	1.40	Do.
Total	20,196					
Nepal: ¹						
1 rupee	3,943	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	10.00	27.50	1.85	Reeded.
50 pice	3,943	do	5.00	23.50	1.31	Do.
25 pice	3,943	do	3.00	19.00	1.21	Do.
10 pice	3,943	66 percent copper, 34 percent zinc	4.00	21.00	1.34	Smooth.
5 pice	3,943	100 percent aluminum	1.20	20.50	1.31	Do.
2 pice	3,943	do	.90	18.50	1.21	Do.
1 pice	3,943	do	.60	16.50	1.01	Do.
Total	27,601					

TABLES

Panama, Republic of								
5 balboas ⁵	90,000	900 silver, 100 copper						
1 balboa	23,413	do.						
½ balboa	13,332	3-layer composite outer cladding 800 silver, 200 copper bonded to core of approximate 200 silver, 800 copper.						
¼ balboa	13,332	3-layer composite, outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to core of pure copper.						
1/10 balboa	13,332	do.						
5 centesimos	13,332	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel						
1 centesimo	13,332	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc						
Total	170,073							
Philippines ⁴								
1 peso	122,808,000	900 silver, 100 copper						
50 centimos	30,000,000	70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, 12 percent nickel						
25 centimos	90,000,000	do.						
10 centimos	54,610,000	do.						
5 centimos	90,000,000	60 percent copper, 40 percent zinc						
Total	387,218,000							
Grand total	431,544,870							

⁵ Manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office.⁶ Manufactured at the Denver Mint.⁷ Consists of 10,000 proof coins and 70,000 uncirculated coins.

⁴ All coins manufactured at the Denver Mint, except the 25 centimos which were produced at San Francisco.

TABLE 16.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1973*
 [In fine ounces rounded to whole ounces]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand June 30, 1972	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand June 30, 1973
Philadelphia	1,704	7	1,711	703	1,008
San Francisco	10,608,102	—	10,608,102	—	10,608,102
Denver	64,757,963	35	64,757,998	1,211,755	63,546,243
New York	44,286,273	1,222,293	45,508,566	6,647	45,501,919
Fort Knox	147,353,827	—	147,353,827	—	147,353,827
Total	267,007,869	1,222,335	268,230,204	1,219,105	267,011,099

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Transfers from other Federal depositories	Total receipts
Philadelphia	—	7	—	—	7
San Francisco	—	—	—	—	—
Denver	—	35	—	—	35
New York	9,818	34	1,212,441	—	1,222,293
Fort Knox	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9,818	76	1,212,441	—	1,222,335

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Transfers to other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia	—	—	703	—	703
San Francisco	—	—	—	—	—
Denver	—	16	1,211,739	—	1,211,755
New York	6,647	—	—	—	6,647
Fort Knox	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6,647	16	1,212,442	—	1,219,105

TABLE 17.—Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1972, at a price of \$38 per ounce

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand June 30, 1972	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand June 30, 1973
Philadelphia.....	\$64,768	\$277	\$65,045	\$26,700	\$38,345
San Francisco.....	403,107,919	—	403,107,919	1	403,107,918
Denver.....	2,460,803,565	1,325	2,460,803,591	16,016,686	2,434,752,205
New York.....	1,082,878,393	46,117,183	1,129,035,576	—	1,023,377
Fort Knox.....	5,599,445,430	—	5,599,445,430	—	5,599,445,430
Total.....	10,146,299,085	46,448,785	10,192,747,870	46,325,956	10,146,421,914

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Transfers from other Federal depositories	Total receipts
Philadelphia.....	—	\$277	—	—	\$277
San Francisco.....	—	—	—	1	1
Denver.....	—	1,325	—	—	1,325
New York.....	\$373,099	1,309	\$46,072,775	—	46,447,183
Fort Knox.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	373,099	2,911	46,072,775	—	46,448,785

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Transfers to other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia.....	—	—	\$26,700	—	\$26,700
San Francisco.....	—	\$1	—	—	1
Denver.....	—	611	46,046,075	—	46,046,686
New York.....	\$252,569	—	—	—	252,569
Fort Knox.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	252,569	612	46,072,775	—	46,325,956

TABLE 18.—*Summary of silver receipts, issues, and balances of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal years 1934-73*

Item	Fine ounces	Value
Balances June 30, 1933:		
Silver bullion ordinary.....	18,831,051.05	\$6,588,389.06
Recoinage silver.....	13,925,846.32	19,251,049.27
	<hr/> 27,756,897.37	<hr/> 25,839,438.33
Receipts (July 1, 1933-June 30, 1973):		
Silver Purchase Act silver (act of June 19, 1934, 48 Stat. 1178).....	2,048,490,530.48	1,027,637,216.75
Nationalized silver (Executive Order 6814, Aug. 9, 1934).....	113,082,915.78	56,528,353.08
Foreign debt silver (title III, act of May 12, 1933, 48 Stat. 31, 53).....	22,734,824.35	11,367,412.18
Newly-mined domestic silver:		
Executive Proclamation silver (E.P. 2067 of Dec. 21, 1933, and amendments).....	301,226,723.50	216,588,371.53
Act of July 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 998).....	206,287,208.67	146,693,123.94
Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750).....	376,686,164.80	340,919,995.60
	<hr/> 884,200,096.97	<hr/> 704,201,491.07
Silver bullion ordinary:		
900 fine subsidiary coin melted.....	404,116,843.55	289,411,283.11
Recoining bullion from uncurrent silver dollars.....	275,660,797.81	390,876,583.90
Seigniorage accruing from revaluation of silver.....	45,936,330.61	61,818,618.00
Silver bullion for coinage or for sale at \$1.29+	163,844.32	1,179,406,984.67
Silver for 50-cent silver clad coin.....	424,287.25	211,839.12
Silver bullion from GSA stockpile (act of Dec. 31, 1970, 84 Stat. 1769) ¹	25,500,000.00	32,969,696.95
Total receipts.....	<hr/> 3,820,260,471.12	<hr/> 3,755,011,186.20
Total silver available fiscal years 1934 through 1973.....	<hr/> 3,848,017,368.49	<hr/> 3,780,850,624.62
Issues (July 1, 1933-June 30, 1973):		
Silver processed into U.S. coins.....	1,979,429,799.39	1,895,589,498.92
Silver lend-leased to foreign governments (act of Mar. 11, 1941).....	410,814,344.19	191,713,360.44
Silver sold:		
Under Green Act (act of July 12, 1943, 57 Stat. 520).....	167,380,240.92	78,110,778.17
Under act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750).....	138,971,143.85	103,749,218.68
Other.....	386,120,792.27	513,032,818.64
	<hr/> 692,472,177.04	<hr/> 694,892,615.49
Wasted in operation.....	<hr/> 1,122,957.29	<hr/> 862,408.34
Melting losses-uncurrent coin.....		9,535,449.86
Silver used for redemption of silver certificates.....	553,386,662.70	715,516,281.00
Silver transferred to stockpile (act of June 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 77) ²	165,000,000.00	213,333,333.18
Total issues.....	<hr/> 3,802,225,940.61	<hr/> 3,721,442,947.23
Balances June 30, 1973:		
Silver bullion ordinary: Bureau of the Mint.....	22,539,272.78	29,602,129.10
900 fine silver coin bars.....	1,415.02	1,883.01
Silver for \$1 silver clad coin.....	23,250,740.08	29,803,665.28
Total balances.....	<hr/> 45,791,427.88	<hr/> 59,407,677.39
Total issues and balances.....	<hr/> 3,848,017,368.49	<hr/> 3,780,850,624.62

¹ For \$1 silver clad coins.

² Silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Bureau of the Mint, amounting to 120,371,251.81 fine ounces valued at \$155,631,517.38, was transferred to the U.S. Government stockpile during the fiscal year 1968. In addition, silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Atomic Energy Commission, amounting to 44,628,748.19 fine ounces valued at \$57,701,815.80, was transferred to the stockpile during fiscal 1968, making total transfers of 165,000,000 fine ounces valued at \$213,333,333.18. (Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, Public Law 520, approved July 23, 1946, 60 Stat. 596, 50 U.S.C. 98, 98a-g (1951). Public Law 90-29, approved June 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 77, 31 U.S.C. 405a-1, n-2, a-3 (supp. 1967), and 31 U.S.C. 324 (supp. 1967).)

TABLE 19.—*Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1973*

	<i>Fine troy ounces</i>
Balances on hand June 30, 1972:	
Silver bullion ordinary.....	126,458,920.22
900 fine silver coin bars.....	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver.....	20,686,207.71
Total.....	47,145,641.95
Increases during the fiscal year:	
At market value.....	1,807.25
Deposits in exchange for bars.....	3,629,976.92
All other.....	44,208.20
Total increases.....	3,675,992.47
Decreases during the fiscal year:	
Sold.....	8,780.04
Manufactured into U. S. silver-clad coin.....	1,265,218.07
Bars issued in exchange for deposits.....	3,629,976.92
All other.....	126,231.81
Total decreases.....	5,030,206.84
Balances on hand June 30, 1973:	
Silver bullion ordinary.....	130,864,071.12
900 fine silver coin bars.....	1,416.02
Coinage metal fund silver.....	14,925,041.74
Total.....	45,791,427.88

¹ Includes 8,825,898.34 ounces of silver bullion for coinage.

TABLE 20.—*Monetary metals operated on and operating gains and losses of the mints and assay offices, fiscal year 1973*

Operating division and unit of quantity	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Total
METALS OPERATED ON					
Gold bullion:					
Melting and refining					
Cash and deposits	do.	do.			
Coining (medals)	do.	702,646			702,646
Silver bullion:					
Melting and refining	do.	do.			
Cash and deposits	do.	do.			
Coining (medals and recoveries)	do.	11,302.94			11,302.94
Silver clad alloy:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	78,741.03	3,357,348.59		3,436,089.62
Cupronickel clad alloy:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	2,984,767.00	562,825.00	21,317,021.00	2,984,767.00
Cupronickel alloy:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	8,345,630.00		321,747.00	8,667,377.00
Bronze alloy:					
Melting and refining	do.	4,784,269.00	102,947.00	6,772,273.00	11,659,489.00
Coining	do.	25,993,490.00		9,255,716.00	35,249,206.00
Copper:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	27,004,322.00	2,903,790.00	39,980,084.00	69,888,196.00
Silver clad alloy:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	2,015,490.00			2,015,490.00
OPERATING GAINS AND LOSSES 1					
Gold bullion:					
Melting and refining					
Cash and deposits					
Coining (medals)	do.	19,681			19,681
Silver bullion:					
Melting and refining					
Cash and deposits	do.	do.			
Coining	do.	21.51	13.23	927.03	961.77
Silver clad alloy:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	395.35			395.35
Cupronickel clad alloy:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	.06	-10,415.66		-10,415.60
Cupronickel alloy:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	-9,546.00	957.00	-18,509.00	-27,098.00
Cupronickel alloy:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	51,405.00		-2,239.00	49,166.00
Bronze alloy:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	-27,623.00	-516.00	-4,012.00	-31,551.00
Copper:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	-167,256.00		-3,626.00	-170,882.00
Bronze alloy:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	-4,883.00	274.00	-559.00	-5,168.00
Copper:					
Melting and refining					
Coining	do.	-109,606.00	-7,145.00		-116,751.00

1. Gains and losses as determined by the annual inventories.

Note.—This table does not include operations on coinage metals processed for foreign governments.

TABLE 21.—*Refined gold and silver produced by the electrolytic process at the New York Assay Office, fiscal year 1973, by months*

Month	Gold	Silver	Total
	Fine troy ounces	Fine troy ounces	Fine troy ounces
July			
August	175,481.62	1,114,411.67	
September	457,365.95	4,749,295.46	
October	7,23,417.83	7,3,317.83	
November	6,2,473.86	6,2,473.86	
December	426,848.42	426,848.42	
1973			
January	491,143.84	491,143.84	
February	573,630.30	573,630.30	
March	481,646.66	481,646.66	
April	487,661.26	487,661.26	
May	148,883.15	148,883.15	
June			
Total fine ounces	4,665,204.50	4,665,204.50	
Tonnage (short tons)	159.95	159.95	

TABLE 22.—*Stocks of unrefined gold and silver bullion held at the mints and assay offices, June 30, 1973*

Institution	Gold bullion	Silver bullion
	Fine troy ounces	Fine troy ounces
Philadelphia	611,289	20,31
San Francisco	7,086,823.640	2,833,714.42
Denver	5,889,997.146	2,688,797.70
New York	10,264,261.852	8,807,865.78
Total	23,241,693.927	14,330,398.21
Tonnage (short tons)	796.86	491.33

TABLE 23.—*Detail of revenues deposited into the general fund of the Treasury by the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1973*

Item	Office of the Director	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office ¹	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
GENERAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS							
Seigniorage, minor coinage.		\$33,697,492.25	\$1,551,355.12	\$25,483,638.34		\$60,732,485.71	
Seigniorage, cupronickel clad coinage.	(\$27,533,179.98)	190,203,560.51	3,193,082.54	166,603,764.44		332,467,227.51	
Seigniorage, silver clad coinage.		1,932,814.34				1,932,814.34	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, not otherwise classified.		7.00			\$2,332.70		2,332.70
Gifts to the United States.	27,533,179.98						27,533,179.98
Recovery of mint manufacturing expenses.							
Sale of miscellaneous products and by products, not otherwise classified.	20,632,910.14	14,772.08	3,164,076.46	14,398.08	3,788.70		28,829,925.46
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services.	1,894.88	210.72	160.76	126.81	136.36		2,529.53
Service charges for allotments of pay for savings accounts (Public Law 90-365).	126.84	473.52	387.18	377.52	2.52		1,367.58
Commission on telephone pay stations.		906.64	869.99	147.80			1,924.43
Charges for testing, inspection, and grading services, not otherwise classified.					45.00	6,439.48	6,484.48
Business concessions.					290.38		290.38
Bullion charges.					4,014.94	15,299.94	20,209.99
Other fees and charges for miscellaneous services.					40.48	391.35	453.83
Proceeds from sale of equipment and other personal property, not otherwise classified.	555.00	21,567.26	115.27	4,549.04			28,671.30
Sale of scrap and salvage materials.		10,089.02	2,175.39		6,549.04		14,358.70
Profit on sale of silver bullion.		83.36		1,825.40	269.89		83.36
Recoveries for Government property lost or damaged, not otherwise classified.					4.00		104.50
Miscellaneous recoveries and refunds, not otherwise classified.		190.50			2,011.94		2,201.44
Rent of equipment and other personal property.		36,490.36	50.00				36,540.36
Recovery from Highway Trust Fund for refunds of gasoline and floor stock taxes.		400.00					400.00
Forfeitures of unclaimed money and property.							70.78
Contributions to "conscience fund."							2.51
Charges for services to public enterprise funds.							13.10
Total general account receipts.		13.10					446,613,699.19
	20,635,499.96	223,987,038.06	9,845,212.77	192,117,307.46	28,640.94		

¹ Coinage operations authorized by sec. 201 of Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965, a result of which is the receipt of coinage seigniorage shown in this column.

TABLES

Table 24.—*Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint, June 30, 1973*

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS						
Gold bullion	\$93,075.11	\$403,107,882.10	\$2,414,757,217.26	\$1,729,072,994.19	\$5,599,445,438.86	\$10,146,476,607.52
Silver bullion	225,763.49	3,701,095.84	3,524,588.51	1,32,984,385.57	1,403,436,533.41	533,41
Subsidiary coin	38,215,849.90	.....	32,826,813.05	8,917,834.95	73,890,487.20	.....
Minor coin	4,297,151.11	76,242.06	456,700.94	26,760.76	4,526,303.67	.....
Coinage metal other than silver	258,508,988.30	22,933,949.09	-6,271,589.16	679,379.12	275,341,337.35	.....
All other	20,469,581.16	276,601.98	239,101.47	7,705,343.61	28,286,128.20	.....
Total assets	321,900,419.07	430,095,771.05	2,445,532,782.07	1,779,387,907.20	5,599,445,438.86	10,576,362,718.25
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund	63,255,574.69	402,757,725.33	2,451,782,479.24	1,1,778,932,674.75	5,599,445,438.86	10,296,173,577.57
Coinage metal fund	258,685,596.37	22,881,912.58	-6,320,036.12	.....	275,347,452.53	.....
All other	-40,751.90	4,456,133.14	70,388.95	455,192.45	4,341,842.35	.....
Total liabilities	321,900,419.07	430,095,771.05	2,445,532,782.07	1,779,387,907.20	5,599,445,438.86	10,576,362,718.25

¹ Includes silver bullion for coinage valued at \$10,764,539.26.

TABLE 25.—Number of employees of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1973.

Functions	Office of the Director ¹	Philadelphia Mint	Denver Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Office of West Coast Operations ³	New York Assay Office	West Point Depository	Ft. Knox Depository	Total June 30, 1973	Total June 30, 1972
General administration ²	121	61	54	72	84	32	7	3	434	300
Coining		276	208	334	—	108	—	—	926	969
Melting and refining		96	47	—	—	82	—	—	225	162
Cash and deposits		10	17	24	—	37	—	—	83	111
Numismatic services		33	9	—	53	—	44	—	139	207
Guard force		42	36	53	—	28	20	25	204	206
Building and mechanical		106	68	76	—	31	11	3	285	312
Engraving		23	—	10	—	—	—	—	23	61
Assaying		27	—	4	—	11	—	—	52	39
Custodial		33	10	12	14	(4)	—	—	69	57
Total June 30, 1973	121	707	459	575	151	329	82	31	2,455	—
Total June 30, 1972	125	712	467	725	—	333	31	31	—	2,424

¹ The Office of the Director is composed of four divisions: Administration, Public Services, Production and Technology. In addition, there are three special staffs: Legal, Internal Audit, and Security and Safety.

² Includes executive direction, accounting, personnel, production, technical, etc.

³ The Office of West Coast Operations was activated at the Old San Francisco Mint late in calendar year 1972.

⁴ The custodial force of the New York Assay Office is included with building and mechanical personnel.

TABLE 26.—U.S. coins manufactured, calendar year 1972

Denomination	I. SUMMARY					
	General circulation		Numismatic		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupro-nickel.....	168,438,511	\$168,438,511.00	1,722,755	\$7,225,755.00	168,438,511	\$168,438,511.00
Silver-clad.....	298,070,000	147,535,000.00	3,267,667	1,633,833.50	298,337,667	149,168,833.50
50 cents.....	526,115,732	131,528,933.00	3,267,667	816,916.75	529,383,399	132,345,849.75
25 cents.....	761,830,000	76,183,000.00	3,267,667	326,766.70	765,097,667	76,509,766.70
10 cents.....	553,730,600	27,686,530.00	3,267,667	163,383.35	556,998,267	27,849,913.35
5 cents.....	5,978,526,504	59,785,265.04	3,267,667	32,676.67	5,981,794,171	59,817,941.71
Total....	8,283,711,347	611,157,239.04	23,564,090	10,199,331.97	8,307,275,437	621,356,571.01
 II. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, PHILADELPHIA AND DENVER MINTS ¹						
Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupro-nickel.....	75,890,000	\$75,890,000.00	92,548,511	\$92,548,511.00	168,438,511	\$168,438,511.00
50 cents.....	153,180,000	76,590,000.00	141,890,000	70,945,000.00	295,070,000	147,535,000.00
25 cents.....	215,048,000	53,762,000.00	311,067,732	77,766,933.00	526,115,732	131,528,933.00
10 cents.....	481,740,000	43,154,000.00	330,290,000	33,029,000.00	761,830,000	76,183,000.00
5 cents.....	202,036,000	10,101,800.00	351,694,600	17,584,730.00	553,730,600	27,686,530.00
1 cent.....	2,383,355,000	29,382,355.00	2,665,071,400	26,650,714.00	5,548,326,400	55,983,284.00
Total....	4,010,949,000	288,830,350.00	3,892,562,243	318,524,888.00	7,903,511,243	607,355,238.00
 III. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE						
Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Proof.....			4,854,695	\$4,854,695.00	4,854,695	\$4,854,695.00
Uncirculated.....			2,371,060	2,371,060.00	2,371,060	2,371,060.00
50 cents.....			3,267,667	1,633,833.50	3,267,667	1,633,833.50
25 cents.....			3,267,667	816,916.75	3,267,667	816,916.75
10 cents.....			3,267,667	326,766.70	3,267,667	326,766.70
5 cents.....			3,267,667	163,383.35	3,267,667	163,383.35
1 cent.....	380,200,104	\$3,802,001.04	3,267,667	32,676.67	383,467,771	3,834,677.71
Total....	380,200,104	3,802,001.04	23,564,090	10,199,331.97	403,764,194	14,001,333.01

¹ Consists of 4,854,695 silver-clad proof dollars (3,043,064 dated 1971; 1,881,631 dated 1972) and 2,371,060 of the uncirculated variety (200,004 dated 1971; 2,171,056 dated 1972) all manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office.

² For general circulation.

NOTE.—Specifications, metallic composition, and designs are contained in table 4.

TABLE 27.—*Consumption of metals in the manufacture of U.S. coins, calendar year 1972*

[Based on standard weight of individual coins. See table 4]

Denomination	Metallic content—short tons				
	Silver	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Total
Dollars:					
Regular issue.....		3,860.25	350.78	.....	4,211.03
Numismatic ¹	78.34	117.52	.....	.....	195.86
Total.....	78.34	3,977.77	350.78	.....	4,406.89
Half dollars:					
Regular issue.....		3,381.19	307.25	.....	3,688.44
Proof coins.....		87.45	3.40	.....	40.85
Total.....		3,418.64	310.65	.....	3,729.29
Quarter dollars:					
Regular issue.....		3,014.37	273.91	.....	3,288.28
Proof coins.....		18.72	1.70	.....	20.42
Total.....		3,033.09	275.61	.....	3,308.70
Dimes:					
Regular issue.....		1,745.96	158.65	.....	1,904.61
Proof coins.....		7.49	.68	.....	8.17
Total.....		1,753.45	159.33	.....	1,912.78
5-cent pieces:					
Regular issue.....		2,288.94	762.98	.....	3,051.92
Proof coins.....		13.51	4.50	.....	18.01
Total.....		2,302.45	767.48	.....	3,069.93
1-cent pieces:					
Regular issue.....		19,470.73	.....	1,024.78	20,495.51
Proof coins.....		10.64	.....	.56	11.20
Total.....		19,481.37	.....	1,025.34	20,506.71
Summary:					
Regular issue.....		33,761.44	1,853.57	1,024.78	36,639.79
Numismatic dollars.....	78.34	117.52	.....	.....	195.86
Proof coins.....		87.81	10.28	.56	98.65
Grand total.....	78.34	33,966.77	1,863.85	1,025.34	36,934.30

¹ The numismatic Eisenhower dollars, proof and uncirculated, are three-layer clad coins with an outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 215 parts silver and 785 parts copper.

TABLES

Table 28.—*Foreign coins manufactured by U.S. mints, calendar year 1972*

Country and denomination	Coins manufactured	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness	Type of edge
	Pieces		Ounces	mm.	mm.	
Honduras: ¹ 5 centavos.....	5,000,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.....	5.00	21.00	2.00	Smooth.
Liberia: ² 1 dollar.....	4,866	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.....	17.94	34.00	2.74	Reeded.
50 cents.....	4,866	do.....	8.97	29.00	1.91	Do.
25 cents.....	4,866	do.....	4.49	23.00	1.50	Do.
10 cents.....	4,866	do.....	1.79	16.99	1.17	Do.
5 cents.....	3,004,866	do.....	4.15	19.99	1.73	Smooth.
1 cent.....	10,004,866	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc.....	2.59	17.91	1.40	Do.
Total.....	13,029,196					
Nepal: ³ 1 rupee.....	2,380	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.....	10.00	27.50	1.86	Reeded.
50 pice.....	2,380	do.....	5.00	23.50	1.31	Do.
25 pieas.....	2,380	do.....	3.00	19.00	1.21	Do.
10 pieas.....	2,380	66 percent copper, 34 percent zinc.....	4.00	21.00	1.34	Smooth.
5 pieas.....	2,380	100 percent aluminum.....	1.20	20.50	1.31	Do.
2 pieas.....	2,380	do.....	.90	18.50	1.21	Do.
1 piea.....	2,380	do.....	.60	16.50	1.01	Do.
Total.....	16,660					
Panama, Republic of: ⁴ 5 balboas ⁵	80,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	35.12	32.00	3.40	Reeded.
1 balboa.....	17,550	do.....	26.73	38.10	2.72	Do.
½ balboa.....	10,696	3-layer composite: outer cladding 800 silver, 200 copper bonded to core of approximately 200 silver, 800 copper.....	11.50	30.61	1.96	Do.
¼ balboa.....	10,696	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to core of pure copper.....	5.67	24.26	1.83	Do.
½ balboa.....	10,696	do.....	2.27	17.91	1.30	Do.
5 centesimos.....	10,696	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.....	5.00	21.21	1.75	Smooth.
1 centesimo.....	10,696	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc.....	3.11	19.45	1.63	Do.
Total.....	151,039					

Footnotes on following page.

TABLE 28.—*Foreign coins manufactured by U.S. mints, calendar year 1972—Continued*

Country and denomination	Coins manufactured	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness	Type of edge
			Grams	mm.	mm.	
<i>Pieces³</i>						
Philippines:						
1 peso.....	121,821,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.64	38.13	2.82	Reeded.
25 centimos.....	59,572,000	70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, 12 percent nickel.....	4.00	21.00	1.75	Do.
10 centimos.....	121,390,000	do.....	2.00	17.90	1.24	Do.
5 centimos.....	71,744,000	60 percent copper, 40 percent zinc.....	2.50	18.40	1.45	Smooth.
Total.....	374,527,000					
Grand total.....	<u><u>392,723,895</u></u>					

¹ Manufactured at the Denver Mint.² Includes 4,866 proof coin sets produced at the San Francisco Assay Office and additional 5 cent and 1 cent pieces made at the Denver Mint.³ Produced at the San Francisco Assay Office.⁴ Consists of 10,000 proof coins and 70,000 uncirculated coins.⁵ All coins manufactured at the Denver Mint except the 25 centimos, which were produced at San Francisco.

TABLE 29.—Summary of foreign coinage by the U.S. mints, by country, through Dec. 31, 1972

Country	Number of pieces produced	Country	Number of pieces produced
Argentina (blanks)	64,058,334	Honduras	111,524,500
Australia	108,000,000	Indo-China	135,270,000
Belgian Congo	25,000,000	Israel	91,000
Belgium	25,000,000	Korea	295,000,000
Bolivia	30,000,000	Liberia	89,737,306
Brazil (blanks)	406,249,266	Mexico	91,075,340
Canada	85,170,000	Mexico (blanks)	175,714,411
China	39,720,090	Nepal	31,969
Colombia	133,461,872	Netherlands	562,500,000
Costa Rica	131,798,820	Neth. E. Indies	1,716,368,000
Cuba	496,559,888	Nicaragua	26,080,000
Curacao	12,000,000	Panama (Republic)	54,716,227
Dominican Republic	53,920,207	Peru	135,041,969
Ecuador	214,451,060	Philippines	2,682,740,332
El Salvador	189,665,351	Poland	6,000,000
Ethiopia	375,433,730	Saudi Arabia	124,712,574
Fiji	4,800,000	Siam (Thailand)	20,000,000
France	50,000,000	Surinam (Netherlands Guiana)	21,195,000
Greenland	100,000	Syria	7,350,000
Guatemala	7,835,000	Venezuela	306,762,944
Haiti	53,000,000	Total (41 countries)	9,120,925,486
Hawaii ¹	1,980,000		

¹ Coined prior to Aug. 21, 1959, when Hawaii became the 50th State of the Union.

TABLE 30.—Summary of foreign coinage by the U.S. mints, by calendar year, through Dec. 31, 1972

Calendar year	Number of pieces produced	Calendar year	Number of pieces produced
July 1, 1875-Dec. 31, 1905	155,896,973	1940	33,170,000
1906	10,204,504	1941	206,603,500
1907	45,258,047	1942	307,737,000
1908	29,646,350	1943	186,682,008
1909	11,298,981	1944	788,498,000
1910	7,153,818	1945	1,802,376,004
1911	7,794,406	1946	504,528,000
1912	6,244,348	1947	277,376,094
1913	7,309,258	1948	21,950,000
1914	17,336,005	1949	156,687,940
1915	55,485,190	1950	2,000,000
1916	37,441,328	1951	25,450,000
1917	25,208,497	1952	45,857,000
1918	60,102,000	1953	193,673,000
1919	100,269,195	1954	19,015,000
1920	99,002,334	1955	67,550,000
1921	55,094,352	1956	38,793,500
1922	7,863,030	1957	59,264,000
1923	4,369,000	1958	152,575,000
1924	12,663,198	1959	129,647,000
1925	13,461,000	1960	238,400,000
1926	14,987,000	1961	148,500,000
1927	3,580,000	1962	256,485,000
1928	16,701,000	1963	293,515,000
1929	34,980,000	1964	
1930	3,300,120	1965	
1931	4,498,020	1966	7,440,000
1932	9,756,096	1967	176,196,206
1933	15,240,000	1968	416,088,658
1934	24,280,000	1969	348,653,046
1935	109,600,850	1970	483,988,392
1936	32,350,000	1971	207,959,692
1937	26,900,000	1972	392,723,905
1938	48,579,644		
1939	15,725,000	Total	9,120,925,486

NOTE.—For details of foreign coins produced by U.S. mints, 1876-1970, see 1971 annual report pages 243-78. For calendar year 1972 data, see table 28 of this report.

TABLE 31.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1972*

[In fine ounces rounded to whole ounces]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1971	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1972
Philadelphia.....	3,089	7	3,096	1,777	1,319
San Francisco.....	10,608,009	93	10,608,102	-	10,608,102
Denver.....	66,751,038	42	66,751,080	1,993,083	64,757,997
New York.....	53,720,774	2,002,350	55,723,124	11,436,253	44,286,871
Fort Knox.....	147,353,827	-	147,353,827	-	147,353,827
Total.....	278,436,737	2,002,492	280,439,229	13,431,113	267,008,116

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Total receipts
Philadelphia.....	-	7	-	7
San Francisco.....	-	93	-	93
Denver.....	-	42	-	42
New York.....	7,422	34	1,994,894	2,002,350
Fort Knox.....	-	-	-	-
Total.....	7,422	176	1,994,894	2,002,492

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia.....	-	-	1,777	1,777
San Francisco.....	-	-	-	-
Denver.....	-	20	1,993,063	1,993,063
New York.....	5,811	1,930	11,428,512	11,436,253
Fort Knox.....	-	-	-	-
Total.....	5,811	1,950	13,423,352	13,431,113

TABLE 32.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1972, dollar value*

(Valued at \$35 per fine ounce until May 8, 1972, effective time of revaluation to \$38 per fine ounce)

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1971 ¹	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1972 ²
Philadelphia.....	\$106,111	\$9,537	\$117,648	\$67,512	\$50,136
San Francisco.....	371,280,321	31,827,562	403,107,883	403,107,883	
Denver.....	2,336,286,336	200,254,711	2,536,541,047	75,737,144	2,460,803,903
New York.....	1,880,227,117	202,954,267	2,083,181,384	400,280,304	1,682,901,080
Fort Knox.....	5,157,383,955	442,061,484	5,599,445,439	.....	5,599,445,439
Total.....	9,745,285,840	877,107,561	10,622,393,401	476,084,960	10,146,308,441

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers to mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Increment on revaluation	Total receipts
Philadelphia.....		\$277	-----	\$9,260	\$9,537
San Francisco.....		3,588	-----	31,824,024	31,827,562
Denver.....		1,576	-----	200,253,185	200,253,711
New York.....	\$267,362	1,309	\$75,805,780	126,879,816	202,954,267
Fort Knox.....	.....	.....	.....	442,061,484	442,061,484
Total.....	267,362	6,700	75,805,780	801,027,719	877,107,561

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia.....			\$67,512	\$67,512
San Francisco.....			75,737,144	75,737,144
Denver.....		\$751	75,736,393	75,737,144
New York.....	\$209,033	73,341	399,997,930	400,280,304
Fort Knox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	209,033	74,092	475,801,835	476,084,960

¹ Valued at \$35 per fine ounce.² Valued at \$38 per fine ounce.

NOTE.—Public Law 92-268, Mar. 31, 1972, increased the value of gold to \$38 per fine troy ounce effective at noon May 8, 1972. Therefore, interim receipts and disbursement transactions in ounces can only be reconciled to value at Dec. 31, 1972.

TABLE 33.—*Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1972*

	<i>Fine troy ounces</i>
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1971:	
Silver bullion ordinary.....	1 26,280,546.57
900 fine silver coin bars.....	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver.....	21,716,698.05
Total.....	<u>47,998,659.64</u>
Increases during the calendar year:	
At market value.....	2,105.16
Deposits in exchange for bars.....	4,696,467.04
All other.....	128,589.44
Total increases.....	<u>4,827,111.64</u>
Decreases during the calendar year:	
Sold.....	26,091.20
Manufactured into U.S. silver-clad coin.....	2,284,565.17
Bars issued in exchange for deposits.....	4,696,467.04
All other.....	12,917.52
Total decreases.....	<u>7,020,040.93</u>
Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1972:	
Silver bullion ordinary.....	1 29,343,105.70
900 fine silver coin bars.....	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver.....	16,461,209.63
Total.....	<u>45,805,730.35</u>

¹ Includes 8,325,698.34 ounces of silver bullion for coinage.

TABLES

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TABLE 34.—*Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint, Dec. 31, 1972*

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS						
Gold bullion	\$107,201.96	\$403,107,882.10	\$2,460,803,903.17	\$1,682,901,060.00	\$5,599,445,438.86	\$10,146,301,508.79
Silver bullion	239,323.12	3,688,312.62	3,801,188.67	30,734,397.50	—	38,458,202.41
Subsidiary coin	12,401,975.60	—	32,906,061.85	362,114.90	—	4,670,172.35
Minor coin	503,662.89	53,489.40	1,956,187.50	—	—	2,384,652.11
Cottage metal other than silver	261,910,104.95	25,277,690.94	2,054,717.41	—	—	28,312,533.30
All other ¹	35,064,634.85	277,039.25	11,273,247.15	5,563,922.58	—	53,148,533.83
Total assets	310,256,903.37	432,404,404.31	2,512,795,275.75	1,719,532,881.60	5,599,445,438.86	10,574,494,943.89
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund	48,300,676.63	406,895,478.32	2,508,397,671.40	1,718,120,967.51	5,599,445,438.86	10,281,164,232.72
Cottage metal fund	261,624,065.47	25,277,690.94	1,587,901.60	—	—	288,463.01
All other	332,161.27	281,235.06	2,869,702.75	1,411,914.00	—	4,752,913.16
Total liabilities	310,256,903.37	432,404,404.31	2,512,795,275.75	1,719,532,881.60	5,599,445,438.86	10,574,494,943.89

¹ Includes Eisenhower cupronickel clad dollars.

**U.S. GOLD, SILVER, AND COINAGE
METALS: Production and Market Prices**

U.S. Mine Production of Gold and Silver, 1972

Mines in the United States produced 1,449,943 fine troy ounces of recoverable domestic gold and 37,232,922 fine troy ounces of recoverable domestic silver during 1972. The Bureau of Mines, which is the source of detailed and widely used gold and silver industry information, has provided the data that follows.

Mine production of recoverable gold in the United States, by States, calendar years 1968-72

[Content of ores]

State	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Fine ounces</i>	Fine ounces	Fine ounces	Fine ounces	Fine ounces
Alaska.....	21,262	21,227	34,776	13,012	8,630
Arizona.....	95,999	110,878	109,853	94,038	102,396
California.....	15,682	7,904	4,999	2,966	3,774
Colorado.....	22,638	25,777	37,114	42,031	61,100
Idaho.....	3,227	3,403	3,128	3,596	2,884
Montana.....	13,385	24,189	22,456	15,613	23,725
Nevada.....	317,382	456,294	480,144	374,878	419,748
New Mexico.....	6,630	8,952	8,719	10,681	14,897
Oregon.....	23	875	256	244	301
South Dakota.....	593,052	593,146	578,716	513,427	407,430
Tennessee.....	140	126	124	192	176
Utah.....	334,419	433,385	408,029	368,996	362,413
Washington ¹	54,453	47,020	55,008	55,434	41,961
Total.....	1,478,292	1,733,176	1,743,322	1,495,108	1,449,943

¹ Production of Pennsylvania, Washington, Wyoming (1969), North Carolina (1971), and Oregon (1972) combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

*Mine production of recoverable silver in the United States, by States, calendar years
1968-72*

[Content of ores]

State	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Alaska	3,900	2,030	2,189	868	288
Arizona	4,958,162	6,141,022	7,330,417	6,169,623	6,652,800
California	597,961	491,927	451,150	443,761	175,467
Colorado	1,646,283	2,598,563	2,933,363	3,389,748	3,663,832
Idaho	15,958,715	18,929,697	19,114,829	19,139,575	14,250,725
Maine	1,371,745	1,319,718	63,227	41,193	16,251
Michigan	472,813	1,009,022	891,579	670,052	785,100
Missouri	340,856	1,442,090	1,816,978	1,660,879	1,971,530
Montana	2,132,571	3,429,314	4,304,326	2,747,557	3,325,052
Nevada	645,192	884,155	718,011	601,470	595,351
New Mexico	224,866	465,591	781,952	782,441	1,016,880
New York	27,615	31,755	23,830	17,928	25,070
Oklahoma	(1)	(1)	2,325,887	2,362,646	2,269,262
Oregon	335	4,749	3,594	3,790	2,252
Pennsylvania	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Dakota	137,668	124,497	119,766	106,785	99,992
Tennessee	89,526	78,614	94,770	131,349	83,466
Utah	5,120,772	5,953,567	6,029,737	5,294,477	4,299,604
Washington	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wyoming					
Total	32,728,979	41,906,311	45,005,605	41,564,142	37,232,922

¹ Production of Maine, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wyoming (1969) combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

² Production of Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington (1968-71), Illinois (1971-72), and North Carolina (1971) combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Gold and Silver Issued for Nonmonetary Use

During the last 3 calendar years it is estimated that the following amounts of gold and silver were issued for industrial, professional, and artistic use in the United States.

Gold and silver issued for industrial, professional, and artistic use in the United States

Calendar year	Gold	Silver
	Fine ounces	Fine ounces
1970	5,973,000	128,500,000
1971	6,933,000	129,000,000
1972	7,285,000	151,100,000

¹ Estimate of Handy & Harman.

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Coinage Metals

Gold

The monetary value of gold in the United States remained \$35 per fine troy ounce until May 8, 1972, when, pursuant to the Par Value Modification Act of March 31, 1972, it was changed to \$38 per fine troy ounce. The gold content of the dollar has become 14.03508772 grains of gold 9/10 fine or the equivalent of 1/38 of a fine troy ounce. The following table shows the monetary value of gold from the establishment of the U.S. monetary system under the Constitution in 1792. Daily price quotations for newly mined domestic gold from September 8, 1933, through January 1934 are also presented.

Monetary value of gold in the United States since establishment of the monetary system under the Constitution in 1792

Legislative reference	Number of grains of standard gold in 1 dollar	Fineness (thousandths)	Number of grains of pure gold in 1 dollar	Value of 1 fine troy ounce of gold (480 grains)
Act of Apr. 2, 1792	27	916 $\frac{3}{4}$	24.75	\$19.39393039
Act of June 28, 1834	26.8	800 225	23.3	20.67183462
Act of Jan. 18, 1837	25.8	900	23.22	20.67183462
Act of Feb. 12, 1873	25.8	900	23.22	20.67183462
Act of Mar. 14, 1900	25.8	900	23.22	20.67183462
Proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, issued pursuant to act of May 12, 1933, and Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 30, 1934	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	(15.23809524)	900	12.71428572
Act of Mar. 31, 1972 (effective May 8, 1972)	14.03508772	900	12.63157895	38.00

Daily price quotations for newly mined domestic gold in the United States from Sept. 8, 1933, to Jan. 31, 1934¹

[Per fine ounce]

Day of month	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Day of month	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
1			\$32.26	\$34.01		17		\$29.86	\$33.56		\$34.45
2		\$31.88	32.36	34.01	\$34.06	18		\$31.44	30.33	33.55	\$34.06
3		32.12	32.57		34.06	19		31.64	29.18		34.06
4		31.79	32.67	34.01	34.06	20		32.28	29.13	33.66	34.06
5		31.55		34.01	34.06	21		31.33	29.01	33.76	34.06
6		31.72	32.84	34.01	34.06	22		31.75		33.76	34.06
7		31.20		34.01		23		31.86	29.59	33.76	34.06
8	\$29.62		33.05	34.01	34.06	24		29.80	33.76		34.45
9	29.12	31.14	33.15	34.01	34.06	25		31.30	31.36	33.76	34.45
10		31.26	33.20		34.06	26		31.49	31.54		34.06
11		29.10	30.91	33.32	34.01	27		31.35	31.76	33.76	34.06
12		29.21		34.01	34.06	28		31.05	31.82	33.85	34.06
13		29.48	30.62	33.45	34.01	29		31.33		33.93	34.06
14		29.77	29.83	33.56	34.01	30		31.46	31.96		34.06
15		30.41		33.56	34.01	31			32.12		34.45
16		30.49	29.00	33.56	34.01						

¹ Prices shown from Sept. 8 through Oct. 24, 1933, represent the price at which the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to sell newly mined domestic gold received on consignment under authority of Executive order of Aug. 29, 1933. Quotations from Oct. 25, 1933, through Jan. 15, 1934, represent the price fixed for newly mined domestic gold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, which was offered in payment for notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under authority of Executive order of Oct. 25, 1933. This order revoked the Executive order of Aug. 29. Quotations from Jan. 15, to Jan. 31, 1934, represent the price at which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as fiscal agent purchased newly mined domestic gold consigned to the mints and assay offices. Payment for this gold when coined was made by the Treasury with a special issue of Treasury bonds, series of Apr. 16, 1934 (see note 1 on p. 8). Under regulations issued by the Treasury Department Jan. 31, 1934, the mints are authorized to purchase newly mined domestic gold, unmelted scrap gold, and gold imported into the United States after Jan. 30, 1934, at \$35 less one-fourth of 1 percent and less mint charges.

SOURCE: "Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934," p. 205.

From January 30, 1934, until March 1968, the gold transactions of the U.S. Government for both monetary and industrial purposes were made at \$35 per fine ounce, plus or minus a handling charge of one quarter of 1 percent and less mint charges. In 1968 a two-tiered gold system was instituted under which the private commodity price of gold is permitted to fluctuate without official intervention, while the official price and role of monetary gold remain unchanged among monetary authorities.

Following the termination of Treasury gold dealings on March 18, 1968, the Treasury issued gold licenses to certain banks and commodity firms to perform this service. The accompanying tables contain the daily market quotations for gold issued by two firms during the calendar years 1972 and 1973.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y., for 1972

[Lowest price at which offers can be obtained by Handy & Harman for gold, minimum 99.95 percent purity, for nearby delivery at New York in quantities sufficient to meet its needs]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	\$48.40	\$48.35	(*)	\$50.65	\$59.50
2	(*)	49.55	48.55	(*)	50.65	59.70
3	\$44.30	48.30	48.35	\$48.65	50.70	(*)
4	44.70	47.30	(*)	48.70	50.65	(*)
5	44.85	(*)	(*)	48.70	51.30	59.80
6	45.55	(*)	48.55	48.60	(*)	61.80
7	46.15	47.90	48.60	48.65	(*)	65.15
8	(*)	48.40	48.40	(*)	52.35	64.80
9	(*)	48.40	48.70	(*)	54.00	62.80
10	46.05	48.75	48.65	48.70	53.40	(*)
11	45.55	48.55	(*)	48.80	53.30	(*)
12	45.60	(*)	(*)	49.20	53.20	61.50
13	45.75	(*)	48.75	49.25	(*)	61.90
14	46.25	48.15	48.70	49.65	(*)	61.70
15	(*)	48.25	48.65	(*)	53.40	61.35
16	(*)	48.55	48.70	(*)	54.90	61.80
17	46.50	48.65	48.70	49.70	58.05	(*)
18	46.15	48.70	(*)	49.75	57.20	(*)
19	46.20	(*)	(*)	49.70	57.35	61.50
20	46.20	(*)	48.70	49.65	(*)	61.45
21	46.20	(*)	48.70	49.60	(*)	61.55
22	(*)	48.95	48.65	(*)	57.65	62.00
23	(*)	48.95	48.65	(*)	57.75	63.35
24	46.30	49.15	48.65	49.65	57.35	(*)
25	46.45	48.80	(*)	49.55	57.30	(*)
26	46.50	(*)	(*)	49.55	58.25	63.70
27	46.85	(*)	48.60	49.75	(*)	63.10
28	47.60	48.75	48.60	49.90	(*)	64.30
29	(*)	48.50	48.70	(*)	(*)	64.80
30	(*)	-----	48.65	(*)	58.85	64.95
31	47.45	-----	(*)	-----	59.75	-----

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	(*)	\$69.60	\$67.15	(*)	\$64.30	\$64.50
2	(*)	70.30	(*)	\$64.45	64.30	(*)
3	\$65.80	69.30	(*)	64.40	64.45	(*)
4	(*)	68.80	(*)	65.50	(*)	63.70
5	66.25	(*)	67.25	65.90	(*)	63.40
6	66.25	(*)	67.30	66.80	64.35	63.40
7	65.55	67.80	67.40	(*)	(*)	63.40
8	(*)	66.40	67.40	(*)	63.95	63.45
9	(*)	65.45	(*)	(*)	63.40	(*)
10	65.90	67.05	(*)	65.55	63.10	(*)
11	65.50	66.00	67.55	65.30	(*)	63.20
12	65.35	(*)	67.15	64.95	(*)	63.20
13	65.15	(*)	67.30	65.00	62.90	63.45
14	65.25	66.00	67.10	(*)	62.25	63.70
15	(*)	66.05	65.75	(*)	62.25	64.20
16	(*)	66.80	(*)	66.40	61.70	(*)
17	65.80	66.75	(*)	65.25	60.65	(*)
18	65.75	66.90	61.55	65.15	(*)	65.40
19	65.15	(*)	64.55	65.35	(*)	65.70
20	65.60	(*)	65.30	65.30	61.40	64.75
21	65.30	67.10	65.55	(*)	62.85	64.50
22	(*)	67.30	64.20	(*)	62.80	64.50
23	(*)	67.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
24	65.50	67.65	(*)	65.10	(*)	(*)
25	65.80	67.40	63.80	65.00	(*)	(*)
26	66.00	(*)	64.25	64.80	(*)	64.50
27	66.55	(*)	64.10	64.90	64.30	65.40
28	68.45	67.35	64.70	(*)	64.05	64.90
29	(*)	66.95	64.50	(*)	63.85	65.20
30	(*)	67.15	(*)	64.85	63.90	(*)
31	68.60	67.15	-----	64.65	-----	(*)

*Market closed.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y., for 1973

(Lowest prices at which offers can be obtained by Handy & Harman for gold, minimum 99.95 percent purity, for nearby delivery at New York in quantities sufficient to meet its needs)

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1.	(*)	\$66.90	\$86.00	(*)	\$91.00	\$118.05
2.	\$65.40	67.20	86.60	\$89.55	90.90	(*)
3.	65.60	(*)	(*)	90.30	90.60	(*)
4.	65.20	(*)	(*)	90.55	90.60	123.80
5.	65.55	67.90	84.30	91.20	(*)	126.30
6.	(*)	69.10	83.30	91.05	(*)	121.80
7.	(*)	68.95	82.80	(*)	90.60	118.80
8.	65.40	69.30	84.05	(*)	91.70	117.55
9.	65.45	68.40	83.15	91.30	93.05	(*)
10.	65.30	(*)	(*)	91.30	95.10	(*)
11.	65.30	(*)	(*)	91.55	97.00	115.80
12.	65.45	68.85	82.80	91.20	(*)	117.55
13.	(*)	69.20	80.80	90.30	(*)	115.80
14.	(*)	72.60	80.30	(*)	102.55	118.05
15.	65.40	73.95	83.05	(*)	110.30	120.30
16.	65.40	73.60	83.05	89.60	106.80	(*)
17.	64.95	(*)	(*)	90.55	104.55	(*)
18.	64.20	(*)	(*)	91.30	105.80	122.80
19.	64.80	(*)	82.55	91.05	(*)	120.55
20.	(*)	76.80	82.55	(*)	(*)	120.30
21.	(*)	79.60	81.90	(*)	112.80	120.80
22.	65.50	86.80	82.00	(*)	110.80	120.30
23.	65.50	85.30	84.80	91.05	110.05	(*)
24.	65.25	(*)	(*)	91.10	110.30	(*)
25.	65.90	(*)	(*)	90.45	106.80	118.80
26.	65.80	81.00	90.30	90.85	(*)	123.55
27.	(*)	84.00	90.30	90.90	(*)	122.55
28.	(*)	85.30	88.80	(*)	(*)	121.80
29.	65.60	-----	89.55	(*)	110.30	123.55
30.	66.35	-----	90.30	91.00	113.55	(*)
31.	66.30	-----	(*)	-----	115.05	-----

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.	(*)	\$117.80	(*)	\$97.05	\$97.30	(*)
2.	\$121.30	116.40	(*)	98.05	98.80	(*)
3.	122.30	116.30	(*)	99.45	(*)	\$100.55
4.	(*)	(*)	\$105.40	99.30	(*)	105.75
5.	123.30	(*)	106.40	98.80	98.30	105.30
6.	(*)	115.80	105.80	(*)	98.30	106.05
7.	(*)	115.20	105.55	(*)	97.70	107.55
8.	(*)	114.05	(*)	(*)	98.30	(*)
9.	126.30	110.30	(*)	99.90	98.80	(*)
10.	123.30	107.05	105.05	103.80	(*)	105.80
11.	119.30	(*)	103.05	104.05	(*)	104.45
12.	121.30	(*)	102.55	102.25	97.30	104.30
13.	121.30	102.30	100.55	(*)	97.20	103.95
14.	(*)	95.80	100.60	(*)	90.30	105.25
15.	(*)	94.30	(*)	101.55	91.50	(*)
16.	120.20	103.30	(*)	102.15	90.50	(*)
17.	121.30	104.30	104.30	103.80	(*)	107.00
18.	119.80	(*)	103.30	102.20	(*)	109.25
19.	114.55	(*)	101.70	101.30	90.25	108.65
20.	118.05	109.80	103.55	(*)	90.75	108.25
21.	(*)	106.00	103.80	(*)	90.55	107.00
22.	(*)	103.30	(*)	99.55	(*)	(*)
23.	119.05	100.55	(*)	101.05	(*)	(*)
24.	120.20	101.30	102.30	100.05	(*)	(*)
25.	118.80	(*)	102.05	100.40	(*)	(*)
26.	119.80	(*)	102.80	98.55	90.55	109.80
27.	117.30	103.30	101.55	(*)	92.25	112.05
28.	(*)	104.30	100.30	(*)	101.80	112.30
29.	(*)	107.60	(*)	98.55	102.05	(*)
30.	115.80	105.80	(*)	97.55	101.25	(*)
31.	115.90	103.80	-----	98.30	-----	(*)

*Market closed.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Murray Hill, N.J., for 1972¹

Day of month	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
1-----	(*)	(*)	\$48.35	\$48.55	\$48.30	\$48.50	(*)	(*)	\$50.75	\$50.95	\$50.45	\$50.65
2-----	(*)	(*)	49.50	49.70	48.50	48.70	(*)	(*)	50.60	50.80	50.65	50.85
3-----	\$44.25	\$44.45	48.25	48.45	48.35	48.55	\$48.65	\$48.85	50.70	50.90	(*)	(*)
4-----	44.65	44.85	47.25	47.45	(*)	(*)	48.65	48.85	50.65	50.85	(*)	(*)
5-----	44.75	44.95	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48.65	48.85	51.30	51.50	50.75	50.95
6-----	45.50	45.70	(*)	(*)	48.50	48.70	48.55	48.75	(*)	(*)	61.75	61.95
7-----	46.10	46.30	47.85	48.05	48.55	48.75	48.60	48.80	(*)	(*)	65.10	65.30
8-----	(*)	(*)	48.35	48.55	48.70	48.90	(*)	(*)	52.35	52.55	64.75	64.95
9-----	(*)	(*)	48.35	48.55	48.70	48.90	(*)	(*)	54.00	54.20	62.75	62.95
10-----	46.00	46.20	48.70	48.90	48.65	48.85	48.60	48.80	53.35	53.55	(*)	(*)
11-----	45.50	45.70	48.50	48.70	(*)	(*)	48.75	48.95	53.25	53.45	(*)	(*)
12-----	45.55	45.75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49.15	49.35	53.15	53.35	61.45	61.65
13-----	45.65	45.85	(*)	(*)	48.70	48.90	49.20	49.40	(*)	(*)	61.85	62.05
14-----	46.15	46.35	48.10	48.30	48.65	48.85	49.60	49.80	(*)	(*)	61.65	61.85
15-----	(*)	(*)	48.20	48.40	48.60	48.80	(*)	(*)	53.35	53.55	61.30	61.50
16-----	(*)	(*)	48.50	48.70	48.65	48.85	(*)	(*)	54.95	55.15	61.75	61.95
17-----	46.45	46.65	48.60	48.80	48.60	48.80	49.70	49.90	58.10	58.30	(*)	(*)
18-----	46.10	46.30	48.65	48.85	(*)	(*)	49.70	49.90	57.15	57.35	(*)	(*)
19-----	46.15	46.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49.65	49.85	57.30	57.50	61.45	61.65
20-----	46.15	46.35	(*)	(*)	48.60	48.80	49.65	49.85	(*)	(*)	61.40	61.60
21-----	46.15	46.35	(*)	(*)	48.70	48.90	49.60	49.80	(*)	(*)	61.50	61.70
22-----	(*)	(*)	48.90	49.10	48.65	48.85	(*)	(*)	57.60	57.80	62.00	62.20
23-----	(*)	(*)	48.90	49.10	48.65	48.85	(*)	(*)	57.70	57.90	63.35	63.55
24-----	46.25	46.45	49.10	49.30	48.60	48.80	49.65	49.85	57.30	57.50	(*)	(*)
25-----	46.35	46.55	48.70	48.90	(*)	(*)	49.55	49.75	57.25	57.45	(*)	(*)
26-----	46.45	46.65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49.55	49.75	58.20	58.40	63.65	63.85
27-----	46.85	47.05	(*)	(*)	48.60	48.80	49.70	49.90	(*)	(*)	63.05	63.25
28-----	47.60	47.80	48.70	48.90	48.55	48.75	50.00	50.20	(*)	(*)	64.25	64.45
29-----	(*)	(*)	48.45	48.65	48.65	48.85	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	64.75	64.95
30-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48.65	48.85	(*)	(*)	58.80	59.00	64.90	65.10
31-----	47.40	47.60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	59.70	59.90		

Day of month	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
1-----	(*)	(*)	\$69.55	\$69.75	\$67.10	\$67.30	(*)	(*)	\$64.25	\$64.45	\$64.45	\$64.65
2-----	(*)	(*)	70.25	70.45	(*)	(*)	\$64.40	\$64.60	64.40	64.60	(*)	(*)
3-----	\$65.75	\$65.95	69.25	69.45	(*)	(*)	64.35	64.55	64.40	64.60	(*)	(*)
4-----	(*)	(*)	68.75	68.95	(*)	(*)	65.45	65.65	(*)	(*)	63.65	63.85
5-----	66.25	66.45	(*)	(*)	67.20	67.40	65.85	66.05	(*)	(*)	63.35	63.55
6-----	66.25	66.45	(*)	(*)	67.25	67.45	65.75	65.95	64.30	64.50	63.35	63.55
7-----	65.55	65.75	67.75	67.95	67.35	67.55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	63.35	63.55
8-----	(*)	(*)	66.35	66.55	67.35	67.55	(*)	(*)	63.90	64.10	63.35	63.55
9-----	(*)	(*)	65.40	65.60	(*)	(*)	65.75	65.95	63.35	63.55	(*)	(*)
10-----	65.85	66.05	67.00	67.20	(*)	(*)	65.50	65.70	63.05	63.25	(*)	(*)
11-----	65.45	65.65	65.95	66.15	67.50	67.70	65.25	65.45	(*)	(*)	63.15	63.35
12-----	65.35	65.55	(*)	(*)	67.10	67.30	64.95	65.15	(*)	(*)	63.15	63.35
13-----	65.15	65.35	(*)	(*)	67.25	67.45	65.00	65.20	62.90	63.10	63.40	63.60
14-----	65.25	65.45	65.95	66.15	67.10	67.30	(*)	(*)	62.25	62.45	63.65	63.85
15-----	(*)	(*)	66.00	66.20	65.75	65.95	(*)	(*)	62.25	62.45	64.20	64.40
16-----	(*)	(*)	66.75	66.95	(*)	(*)	65.35	65.55	61.70	61.90	(*)	(*)
17-----	65.75	65.95	66.70	66.90	(*)	(*)	65.20	65.40	60.60	60.80	(*)	(*)
18-----	65.70	65.90	66.85	67.05	61.50	61.70	65.10	65.30	(*)	(*)	65.35	65.55
19-----	65.10	65.30	(*)	(*)	64.50	64.70	65.30	65.50	(*)	(*)	65.65	65.85
20-----	65.55	65.75	(*)	(*)	65.25	65.45	65.25	65.45	61.35	61.55	64.70	64.90
21-----	65.45	65.65	67.05	67.25	65.50	65.70	(*)	(*)	62.80	63.00	64.45	64.65
22-----	(*)	(*)	67.25	67.45	64.15	64.35	(*)	(*)	62.75	62.95	(*)	(*)
23-----	(*)	(*)	67.30	67.50	(*)	(*)	65.05	65.25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
24-----	65.45	65.65	67.60	67.80	(*)	(*)	65.05	65.25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-----	65.80	66.00	67.40	67.60	63.75	63.95	64.95	65.15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
26-----	66.00	66.20	(*)	(*)	64.20	64.40	64.80	65.00	(*)	(*)	64.55	64.75
27-----	66.55	66.75	(*)	(*)	64.05	64.25	64.85	65.05	64.25	64.45	65.35	65.55
28-----	68.45	68.65	67.35	67.55	64.65	64.85	(*)	(*)	64.00	64.20	64.90	65.10
29-----	(*)	(*)	66.95	67.15	64.45	64.65	(*)	(*)	63.75	63.95	65.20	65.40
30-----	(*)	(*)	67.15	67.35	(*)	(*)	64.80	65.00	63.85	64.05	(*)	(*)
31-----	68.55	68.75	67.15	67.35	(*)	(*)	64.65	64.85	(*)	(*)		

¹ Buying prices are for 99.95 percent fine gold. Selling prices are for 100-ounce bars 99.95 percent fine or better in lots of 1,000 ounces.

* Market closed.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Murray Hill, N.J., for 1973¹

Day of month	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
1.....	(*)	(*)	\$60.85	\$67.05	\$85.25	\$86.15	(*)	(*)	\$90.85	\$91.15	\$118.00	\$118.20
2.....	\$65.35	\$65.55	67.15	67.35	86.55	86.75	\$89.50	\$89.70	90.85	91.05	(*)	(*)
3.....	65.55	65.75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.25	90.45	90.55	90.75	(*)	(*)
4.....	65.15	65.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.50	90.70	90.55	90.75	123.75	124.95
5.....	65.50	65.70	67.85	68.05	84.25	84.45	91.15	91.35	(*)	(*)	126.25	126.45
6.....	(*)	(*)	69.05	69.25	83.25	83.45	91.00	91.20	(*)	(*)	121.75	121.95
7.....	(*)	(*)	68.90	69.10	82.75	82.95	(*)	(*)	90.55	90.75	118.80	119.00
8.....	65.35	65.55	69.25	69.45	84.00	84.20	(*)	(*)	91.65	91.85	117.55	117.75
9.....	65.40	65.60	68.35	68.55	83.15	83.35	91.25	91.45	93.00	93.20	(*)	(*)
10.....	65.25	65.45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.25	91.45	95.05	95.25	(*)	(*)
11.....	65.30	65.50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.50	91.70	96.95	97.15	115.80	116.00
12.....	65.40	65.60	68.80	69.00	82.75	82.95	91.15	91.35	(*)	(*)	117.55	117.75
13.....	(*)	(*)	69.15	69.35	80.25	80.45	90.25	90.45	(*)	(*)	115.80	116.00
14.....	(*)	(*)	72.55	72.75	80.25	80.45	(*)	(*)	102.50	102.70	118.05	118.25
15.....	65.35	65.55	73.90	74.10	83.00	83.20	(*)	(*)	110.25	110.45	120.30	120.50
16.....	65.35	65.55	73.55	73.75	83.00	83.20	88.55	89.75	106.75	106.95	(*)	(*)
17.....	64.90	65.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.50	90.70	104.50	104.70	(*)	(*)
18.....	64.15	64.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.25	91.45	105.75	105.95	122.80	123.00
19.....	64.75	64.95	(*)	(*)	82.50	82.70	91.00	91.20	(*)	(*)	120.55	120.75
20.....	(*)	(*)	76.75	76.95	82.50	82.70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	120.30	120.50
21.....	(*)	(*)	79.55	79.75	81.85	82.05	(*)	(*)	112.25	112.45	120.80	121.00
22.....	65.45	65.65	86.75	86.95	81.95	82.15	(*)	(*)	110.75	110.95	120.30	120.50
23.....	65.45	65.65	85.25	85.45	84.75	84.95	91.00	91.20	110.00	110.20	(*)	(*)
24.....	65.20	65.40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.05	91.25	110.25	110.45	(*)	(*)
25.....	65.85	66.05	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.40	90.60	106.75	106.95	118.40	118.60
26.....	65.75	65.95	80.95	81.15	90.25	90.45	90.80	91.00	(*)	(*)	123.55	123.75
27.....	(*)	(*)	83.95	84.15	90.25	90.45	90.85	91.05	(*)	(*)	122.55	122.75
28.....	(*)	(*)	85.25	85.45	88.80	89.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	121.80	122.00
29.....	65.55	65.75	-----	-----	89.50	89.70	(*)	(*)	110.25	110.45	123.55	123.75
30.....	66.35	66.55	-----	-----	90.25	90.45	91.00	91.20	113.50	113.70	(*)	(*)
31.....	66.25	66.45	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	115.00	115.20	-----	-----

Day of month	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
1.....	(*)	(*)	\$117.80	\$118.00	(*)	(*)	\$97.05	\$97.25	\$97.30	\$97.50	(*)	(*)
2.....	\$121.30	\$121.50	116.40	116.60	(*)	(*)	98.05	98.25	98.80	99.00	(*)	(*)
3.....	122.30	122.50	116.30	116.50	(*)	(*)	99.45	99.65	(*)	(*)	\$100.55	\$100.75
4.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$105.40	\$105.60	99.30	99.50	(*)	(*)	105.80	106.00
5.....	123.30	123.50	(*)	(*)	106.40	106.60	98.80	99.00	98.30	98.50	105.30	105.50
6.....	"No buy"	126.45	115.80	116.00	105.80	106.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	106.05	106.25
7.....	(*)	(*)	115.20	115.40	105.55	105.75	(*)	(*)	97.70	97.90	107.55	107.75
8.....	(*)	(*)	114.05	114.25	(*)	(*)	101.05	101.25	98.30	98.50	(*)	(*)
9.....	126.25	126.45	110.30	110.50	(*)	(*)	99.90	100.10	98.80	99.00	(*)	(*)
10.....	123.30	123.50	107.05	107.25	105.05	105.25	103.80	104.00	(*)	(*)	104.45	104.65
11.....	119.30	119.50	(*)	(*)	103.05	103.25	104.05	104.25	(*)	(*)	104.30	104.50
12.....	121.30	121.50	(*)	(*)	102.55	102.75	102.25	102.45	97.30	97.50	104.35	104.55
13.....	121.30	121.50	102.30	102.50	100.55	100.75	(*)	(*)	97.20	97.40	103.95	104.15
14.....	(*)	(*)	95.80	96.00	100.60	100.80	(*)	(*)	90.30	90.50	105.30	105.50
15.....	(*)	(*)	94.30	94.50	(*)	(*)	101.55	101.75	91.55	91.75	(*)	(*)
16.....	120.20	120.40	103.30	103.50	(*)	(*)	102.15	102.35	90.55	90.75	(*)	(*)
17.....	121.30	121.50	104.30	104.50	104.30	104.50	103.80	104.00	(*)	(*)	107.05	107.25
18.....	119.80	120.00	(*)	(*)	103.30	103.50	102.20	102.40	(*)	(*)	109.30	109.50
19.....	114.55	114.75	(*)	(*)	101.70	101.90	101.30	101.50	90.30	90.50	108.70	108.90
20.....	115.05	115.25	109.80	110.00	103.55	103.75	(*)	(*)	90.80	91.00	108.30	108.50
21.....	(*)	(*)	106.00	106.20	103.80	104.00	(*)	(*)	90.55	90.75	107.05	107.25
22.....	(*)	(*)	103.30	103.50	(*)	(*)	99.55	99.75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
23.....	119.05	119.25	100.55	100.75	(*)	(*)	101.05	101.25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
24.....	120.20	120.40	101.30	101.50	102.30	102.50	100.05	100.25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25.....	118.80	119.00	(*)	(*)	102.05	102.25	100.40	100.60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
26.....	119.80	120.00	(*)	(*)	102.80	103.00	98.55	98.75	90.55	90.75	109.80	110.00
27.....	117.30	117.50	103.30	103.50	101.55	101.75	(*)	(*)	92.30	92.50	112.05	112.25
28.....	(*)	(*)	104.30	104.50	100.30	100.50	(*)	(*)	101.80	102.00	112.30	112.50
29.....	(*)	(*)	107.60	107.80	(*)	(*)	98.55	98.75	102.05	102.25	(*)	(*)
30.....	115.80	116.00	105.80	106.00	(*)	(*)	97.55	97.75	101.30	101.50	(*)	(*)
31.....	115.90	116.10	103.80	104.00	-----	-----	98.30	98.50	-----	-----	112.55	112.75

¹: Buying prices for 99.95 percent fine gold. Selling prices are for 100-ounce bars 99.95 percent fine or better in lots of 1,000 ounces.

* Market closed.

Silver

The New York market prices of silver during the calendar years 1972 and 1973 are contained in the first two of the three tables that follow. The third table provides the annual extremes and averages of silver prices, per troy ounce, for the calendar years 1874-1973.

Daily spot silver quotations per troy ounce for commercial bars 999/1000 fine in New York in 1972

[See following table for the annual high, low, and average prices]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1.....	(*)	\$1.542	\$1.481	(*)	\$1.600	\$1.549
2.....	(*)	1.542	1.507	(*)	1.589	1.555
3.....	\$1.387	1.525	1.494	\$1.605	1.589	(*)
4.....	1.405	1.516	(*)	1.600	1.587	(*)
5.....	1.430	(*)	(*)	1.594	1.599	1.548
6.....	1.435	(*)	1.528	1.581	(*)	1.590
7.....	1.462	1.535	1.543	1.595	(*)	1.578
8.....	(*)	1.522	1.529	(*)	1.590	1.569
9.....	(*)	1.516	1.540	(*)	1.602	1.573
10.....	1.486	1.532	1.537	1.593	1.578	(*)
11.....	1.486	1.519	(*)	1.575	1.582	(*)
12.....	1.470	(*)	(*)	1.584	1.585	1.568
13.....	1.487	(*)	1.549	1.576	(*)	1.560
14.....	1.475	1.484	1.532	1.849	(*)	1.591
15.....	(*)	1.494	1.527	(*)	1.581	1.586
16.....	(*)	1.494	1.523	(*)	1.598	1.586
17.....	1.517	1.494	1.510	1.554	1.605	(*)
18.....	1.503	1.491	(*)	1.562	1.594	(*)
19.....	1.505	(*)	(*)	1.544	1.588	1.575
20.....	1.491	(*)	1.544	1.548	(*)	1.566
21.....	1.479	(*)	1.551	1.563	(*)	1.552
22.....	(*)	1.497	1.549	(*)	1.589	1.567
23.....	(*)	1.480	1.541	(*)	1.573	1.571
24.....	1.484	1.485	1.544	1.555	1.660	(*)
25.....	1.463	1.475	(*)	1.542	1.566	(*)
26.....	1.475	(*)	(*)	1.559	1.571	1.561
27.....	1.494	(*)	1.550	1.577	(*)	1.561
28.....	1.530	1.463	1.566	1.584	(*)	1.564
29.....	(*)	1.466	1.581	(*)	(*)	1.558
30.....	(*)	-----	1.575	(*)	1.583	1.574
31.....	1.520	-----	(*)	-----	1.538	-----
Monthly average.....	1.47305	1.50355	1.53641	1.57200	1.58305	1.56900

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.....	(*)	\$1.832	\$1.897	(*)	\$1.857	\$1.895
2.....	(*)	1.844	(*)	\$1.763	1.849	(*)
3.....	\$1.570	1.840	(*)	1.773	1.870	(*)
4.....	(*)	1.826	(*)	1.785	(*)	1.900
5.....	1.578	(*)	1.914	1.771	(*)	1.915
6.....	1.641	(*)	1.897	1.773	1.869	1.935
7.....	1.677	1.828	1.867	(*)	(*)	1.928
8.....	(*)	1.805	1.852	(*)	1.838	1.930
9.....	(*)	1.791	(*)	(*)	1.817	(*)
10.....	1.701	1.832	(*)	1.814	1.819	(*)
11.....	1.681	1.812	1.832	1.805	(*)	1.974
12.....	1.735	(*)	1.794	1.795	(*)	1.977
13.....	1.755	(*)	1.797	1.792	1.811	1.984
14.....	1.747	1.805	1.817	(*)	1.823	1.977
15.....	(*)	1.816	1.755	(*)	1.822	2.002
16.....	(*)	1.833	(*)	1.810	1.818	(*)
17.....	1.795	1.819	(*)	1.800	1.795	(*)
18.....	1.770	1.849	1.678	1.830	(*)	1.970
19.....	1.763	(*)	1.689	1.842	(*)	1.963
20.....	1.792	(*)	1.709	1.851	1.789	1.967
21.....	1.759	1.848	1.714	(*)	1.815	2.034
22.....	(*)	1.840	1.716	(*)	1.827	2.033
23.....	(*)	1.887	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
24.....	1.777	1.900	(*)	1.858	(*)	(*)
25.....	1.776	1.882	1.674	1.837	(*)	(*)
26.....	1.773	(*)	1.705	1.840	(*)	2.048
27.....	1.773	(*)	1.721	1.820	1.805	2.020
28.....	1.832	1.878	1.754	(*)	1.845	2.025
29.....	(*)	1.890	1.751	(*)	1.865	2.042
30.....	(*)	1.909	(*)	1.819	1.885	(*)
31.....	1.820	1.895	-----	1.834	-----	(*)
Monthly average.....	1.73575	1.84609	1.77665	1.81060	1.83247	1.97595

* Market closed.

SOURCE.—Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y.

Daily spot silver quotations per troy ounce for commercial bars 999/1000 fine in New York in 1973

[See following table for annual high, low, and average prices]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	\$2.052	\$2.575	(*)	\$2.170	\$2.675
2	\$2.032	2.044	2.550	\$2.217	2.173	(*)
3	2.031	(*)	(*)	2.265	2.154	(*)
4	2.042	(*)	(*)	2.243	2.242	2.718
5	2.050	2.079	2.387	2.257	(*)	2.710
6	(*)	2.122	2.425	2.245	(*)	2.602
7	(*)	2.110	2.419	(*)	2.250	2.520
8	2.000	2.200	2.411	(*)	2.290	2.537
9	2.020	2.155	2.381	2.228	2.360	(*)
10	2.020	(*)	(*)	2.304	2.400	(*)
11	2.037	(*)	(*)	2.280	2.379	2.487
12	2.045	2.144	2.305	2.272	(*)	2.515
13	(*)	2.199	2.185	2.253	(*)	2.507
14	(*)	2.246	2.215	(*)	2.445	2.548
15	2.049	2.266	2.215	(*)	2.502	2.568
16	2.022	2.227	2.192	2.259	2.493	(*)
17	2.019	(*)	(*)	2.115	2.400	(*)
18	2.032	(*)	(*)	2.130	2.445	2.649
19	2.026	(*)	2.208	2.137	(*)	2.635
20	(*)	2.256	2.223	(*)	(*)	2.617
21	(*)	2.289	2.302	(*)	2.525	2.653
22	1.992	2.410	2.245	(*)	2.505	2.635
23	1.965	2.399	2.268	2.130	2.474	(*)
24	1.962	(*)	(*)	2.148	2.425	(*)
25	1.985	(*)	(*)	2.165	2.453	2.659
26	1.990	2.350	2.349	2.148	(*)	2.716
27	(*)	2.450	2.275	2.186	(*)	2.695
28	(*)	2.490	2.227	(*)	(*)	2.700
29	1.975	-----	2.220	(*)	2.604	2.695
30	2.025	-----	2.225	2.182	2.620	(*)
31	2.046	-----	(*)	-----	2.607	-----
Monthly average.....	2.01659	2.23621	2.30918	2.20720	2.40118	2.62090

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	(*)	n.a.	(*)	\$2.760	\$2.870	(*)
2	\$2.690	n.a.	(*)	2.775	2.913	(*)
3	2.716	n.a.	(*)	2.805	(*)	\$3.005
4	(*)	(*)	\$2.629	2.755	(*)	3.105
5	2.716	(*)	2.603	2.757	2.883	3.030
6	n.a.	n.a.	2.628	(*)	(*)	3.057
7	(*)	n.a.	2.616	(*)	2.907	3.109
8	(*)	n.a.	(*)	(*)	2.870	(*)
9	n.a.	\$2.678	(*)	2.830	2.883	(*)
10	2.716	2.716	2.608	2.930	(*)	3.110
11	2.690	(*)	2.550	2.915	(*)	3.105
12	n.a.	(*)	2.550	2.967	2.820	3.105
13	n.a.	2.652	2.560	(*)	2.767	3.083
14	(*)	2.565	2.567	(*)	2.770	3.055
15	(*)	2.612	(*)	2.995	2.827	(*)
16	n.a.	2.670	(*)	2.958	2.797	(*)
17	n.a.	2.664	2.635	3.048	(*)	3.091
18	n.a.	(*)	2.647	2.969	(*)	3.205
19	n.a.	(*)	2.645	2.949	2.846	3.195
20	n.a.	2.710	2.758	(*)	2.855	3.220
21	(*)	2.663	2.775	(*)	2.850	3.180
22	(*)	2.609	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
23	n.a.	2.578	(*)	2.938	(*)	(*)
24	n.a.	2.614	2.778	2.919	(*)	(*)
25	n.a.	(*)	2.820	2.909	(*)	(*)
26	n.a.	(*)	2.860	2.890	2.808	3.265
27	n.a.	2.619	2.820	(*)	2.795	3.280
28	(*)	2.575	2.778	(*)	2.925	3.260
29	(*)	2.623	(*)	2.837	2.980	(*)
30	n.a.	2.653	(*)	2.835	2.973	(*)
31	n.a.	2.619	-----	2.857	-----	(*)
Monthly average.....	2.70560	2.48559	2.67511	2.88562	2.85995	3.13667

*Market closed.

SOURCE.—Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y.

N.A. Spot silver quotations suspended due to price ceiling regulations, therefore none available.

Price of silver per troy ounce in New York, 1874-1973¹

Calendar year	High	Low	Average	Calendar year	High	Low	Average
1874	\$1.29375	\$1.25500	\$1.27195	1924	\$0.72375	\$0.63000	\$0.67111
1875	1.26125	1.21000	1.23883	1925	.73187	.66812	.69406
1876	1.28000	1.03500	1.14950	1926	.68937	.51812	.62428
1877	1.28000	1.16000	1.19408	1927	.60312	.54187	.56680
1878	1.20750	1.08500	1.15429	1928	.63937	.56812	.58488
1879	1.16750	1.06500	1.12088	1929	.57812	.46812	.52306
1880	1.15000	1.11250	1.13931	1930	.46875	.30750	.38154
1881	1.14500	1.11000	1.12823	1931	.37250	.25750	.28701
1882	1.15000	1.09000	1.13855	1932	.31000	.24250	.27892
1883	1.11750	1.09500	1.10874	1933	.45000	.24500	.34727
1884	1.13250	1.08000	1.11161	1934	.55750	.41750	.47973
1885	1.09500	1.02750	1.06428	1935	.81000	.49750	.64273
1886	1.03500	.92500	.99880	1936	.49750	.44750	.45087
1887	1.03500	.95000	.97899	1937	.46750	.44750	.44883
1888	.97750	.92000	.94300	1938	.44750	.42750	.43225
1889	.97250	.92500	.93634	1939	.42750	.34750	.39082
1890	1.20500	.95750	1.05329	1940	.35625	.34750	.34773
1891	1.07500	.94750	.99033	1941	.35125	.34750	.34783
1892	.95250	.83000	.87552	1942	.44750	.35125	.38233
1893	.85000	.65000	.78219	1943	.44750	.44750	.44750
1894	.70000	.59500	.64043	1944	.44750	.44750	.44750
1895	.69000	.60000	.66268	1945	.70750	.44750	.51928
1896	.70250	.65625	.68195	1946	.90125	.70750	.80151
1897	.66125	.52750	.60774	1947	.86250	.59750	.71820
1898	.62250	.55125	.59064	1948	.77500	.70000	.74361
1899	.64750	.58625	.60507	1949	.73250	.70000	.71930
1900	.65750	.59750	.62065	1950	.80000	.71750	.74169
1901	.64500	.54750	.59703	1951	.90160	.80000	.89368
1902	.56875	.47375	.52815	1952	.88000	.82750	.84941
1903	.62375	.47500	.54208	1953	.85250	.83250	.85188
1904	.62500	.53375	.57843	1954	.85250	.85250	.85250
1905	.66500	.55625	.61008	1955	.92000	.85250	.89099
1906	.72375	.63125	.67379	1956	.91825	.90000	.90826
1907	.71000	.52750	.65978	1957	.91375	.89625	.90820
1908	.58875	.48250	.53496	1958	.90375	.88625	.89044
1909	.54500	.50750	.52163	1959	.91625	.89875	.91202
1910	.57625	.50750	.54245	1960	.91375	.91375	.91375
1911	.57500	.52125	.54002	1961	1.04750	.91375	.92449
1912	.65625	.55250	.62006	1962	1.22000	1.01250	1.08521
1913	.65125	.58000	.61241	1963 ²	1.29300	1.21000	1.27912
1914	.60875	.49000	.56331	1964 ²	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1915	.58000	.47750	.51062	1965 ²	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1916	.79125	.57250	.67151	1966 ²	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1917	1.16500	.73125	.84000	1967 ²	2.17000	1.29300	1.54968
1918	1.01937	.88937	.98445	1968	2.56500	1.81000	2.14460
1919	1.38250	1.01375	1.12087	1969	2.02500	1.54000	1.79067
1920	1.37875	.60375	1.01940	1970	1.93000	1.57200	1.77082
1921	.73813	.53188	.63096	1971	1.75200	1.28800	1.54564
1922	.74188	.62875	.67934	1972	2.04800	1.38700	1.68445
1923	.69000	.62875	.65239	1973	3.28000	1.96200	2.37832

¹ Prices are as follows:

1874-1917: Asked price per fine ounce (unrefined).

1918-29: Mean of bid and asked prices per fine ounce (unrefined).

1930-61: Official quotations per ounce 999/1000 fine (unrefined).

1962-66: Official quotations per ounce 999/1000 fine (refined). Quotations for refined silver are one-fourth cent above prices for unrefined silver.

² The price of \$1.293 per ounce was effective continuously from Sept. 9, 1963 through May 18, 1967.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—There was no open-market price of silver as such in the United States under the bimetallic monetary standard which existed from Apr. 2, 1792, until Feb. 12, 1873. The ratios of the silver dollar to the gold dollar in this period were:

Act of

Apr. 2, 1792.

June 28, 1834.

Jan. 18, 1837.

Ratio of silver
to gold

15 to 1

16.002 to 1

15.988 + to 1

Coinage metals

During 1973 four metals were used in the manufacture of coins of the United States. Silver for the numismatic Eisenhower dollar was supplied from the Treasury's stock of silver bullion. Copper, nickel, and zinc were obtained from the U.S. Government's stockpile of these metals.

The market quotations for 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973 for these three base metals in specified categories applicable to the Mint's operations are contained in the accompanying tables.

Daily copper quotations, electrolytic "cathode, full plate" 1969-73

{Domestic producers. Delivered U.S. destinations. In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound}

1969	
Jan. 2 through Jan. 3 (Fri.)	41.00-41.875
Jan. 6 (Mon.)	41.00-43.85
Jan. 7	41.875-43.85
Jan. 8 through May 8	43.00-43.875
May 9 (Fri.)	43.00-45.85
May 12 (Mon.) through Aug. 1 (Fri.)	45.00-45.875
Aug. 4 (Mon.) through Sept. 2	47.00-47.875
Sept. 3 through Sept. 8	47.00-51.875
Sept. 9 through Dec. 31	51.00-51.875

1970	
Jan. 2	51.00-55.85
Jan. 5 (Mon.)	51.00-55.875
Jan. 6 (Tues.) through Mar. 31 (Tues.)	55.00-55.875
Apr. 1 (Wed.) through Apr. 3 (Fri.)	55.00-59.85
Apr. 6 (Mon.)	55.875-59.85
Apr. 7 (Tues.) through Oct. 21 (Wed.)	59.00-59.875
Oct. 22 (Thurs.) through Oct. 23 (Fri.)	55.85-59.00
Oct. 26 (Mon.) through Nov. 30 (Mon.)	55.00-55.875
Dec. 1 (Tues.)	¹ 52.85-55.00
Dec. 2 (Wed.) through Dec. 31 (Thurs.)	² 52.00-52.875

¹ Published Dec. 2, 1970, price for Dec. 1, 1970.

² Published Dec. 3, 1970, "effective Dec. 1, 1970."

1971	
Jan. 4 (Mon.) through Jan. 12 (Tues.)	52.00-52.875
Jan. 13 (Wed.) through Jan. 14 (Thurs.)	50.00-52.875
Jan. 15 (Fri.) through Mar. 26 (Fri.)	49.125-50.00
Mar. 29 (Mon.) through Mar. 30 (Tues.)	49.125-52.375
Mar. 31 (Wed.) through Nov. 19 (Fri.)	51.75-52.375
Nov. 22 (Mon.)	49.875-52.375
Nov. 23 (Tues.) through Dec. 30 (Thurs.)	49.25-49.875

1972	
Jan. 3 (Mon.) through Feb. 24 (Thurs.)	49.25-49.875
Feb. 25 (Fri.)	49.25-52.125
Feb. 28 (Mon.) through June 30 (Fri.)	51.50-52.125
July 3 (Mon.)	49.50-52.125
July 5 (Wed.) through Dec. 29 (Fri.)	49.50-50.125

1973	
Jan. 2 (Tues.) through Jan. 9 (Thurs.)	49.50-50.125
Jan. 10 (Fri.) through Feb. 14 (Wed.)	52.00-52.625
Feb. 15 (Thurs.) through Feb. 28 (Wed.)	55.00-55.625
Mar. 1 (Thurs.) through Mar. 5 (Mon.)	55.00-59.625
Mar. 6 (Tues.) through June 12 (Tues.)	59.00-59.625
June 13 (Wed.)	59.00-64.625
June 14 (Thurs.) through Dec. 7 (Fri.)	59.00-59.625
Dec. 10 (Mon.) through Dec. 31 (Mon.)	68.00

SOURCE.—American Metal Market.

Nickel electrolytic cathode prices in the United States, 1929-73¹

[In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1929 through January 1939 inclusive	² 35.00
February 1939 through Nov. 25, 1946	³ 35.00
Nov. 26, 1946, through December 1947	35.00
Jan. 1, 1948, through July 21, 1948	33.75
July 22, 1948, through May 30, 1950	40.00
May 31, 1950, through Dec. 12, 1950	48.00
Dec. 13, 1950, through May 31, 1951	50.50
June 1, 1951, through Jan. 13, 1953	56.50
Jan. 14, 1953, through Nov. 23, 1954	60.00
Nov. 24, 1954, through Dec. 5, 1956	64.50
Dec. 6, 1956, through June 30, 1961	74.00
July 1, 1961, through May 23, 1962	81.25
May 24, 1962, through Sept. 27, 1965	79.00
Sept. 28, 1965, through Oct. 31, 1966	77.75
Nov. 1, 1966, through Sept. 14, 1967	85.25
Sept. 15, 1967, through Dec. 27, 1968 (Fri.)	94.00
Dec. 30, 1968 (Mon.) through Nov. 21, 1969 (Fri.)	103.00
Nov. 24, 1969 (Mon.) through Oct. 14, 1970	128.00
Oct. 15, 1970, through Sept. 1, 1972	133.00
Sept. 4, 1972 (Mon.) through Dec. 31, 1973	153.00

¹ Base spot prices for electrolytic nickel cathodes in the United States, quoted by The International Nickel Co., f.o.b. Port Colborne, Ontario. Includes duty in U.S. money, per pound as follows:

³ U.S.¢

January 1929-December 1938.

² 1/2 U.S.¢

January 1939-December 1947.

¹ 1/4 U.S.¢

January 1948-September 27, 1965.

Duty suspended from Sept. 28, 1965.

² Contract, large quantities

32.00 U.S.¢

³ Contract, large quantities

31.50 U.S.¢

SOURCE.—American Metal Market.

Daily zinc quotations, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973—“Domestic special high grade delivered”

[In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1969

Jan. 2 through Jan. 9	14.50
Jan. 10 through Jan. 13	14.50-15.25
Jan. 14 through Jan. 17 (Fri.)	15.00-15.25
Jan. 20 (Mon.) through Apr. 28	15.00
Apr. 29	14.85-15.35
Apr. 30	15.00-15.50
May 1 through Aug. 29 (Fri.)	15.50
Sept. 2 (Tues.)	15.00-16.00
Sept. 3	15.50-16.50
Sept. 4 through Sept. 11	16.00-16.50
Sept. 12 through Dec. 31	16.50

1970

Jan. 2 through Aug. 19	16.50
Aug. 20 through Aug. 21	16.00-16.50
Aug. 24 through Dec. 31	16.00

1971

Jan. 4 (Mon.) through Mar. 19 (Fri.)	16.00
Mar. 22 (Mon.) through May 10 (Mon.)	16.00-16.50
May 11 (Tues.) through May 13 (Thurs.)	16.00-17.00
May 14 (Fri.) through July 9 (Fri.)	16.50-17.00
July 12 (Mon.) through July 23 (Fri.)	17.00
July 26 (Mon.)	17.00-18.00
July 27 (Tues.) through Dec. 30 (Thurs.)	18.00

1972

Jan. 3 (Mon.) through Mar. 15 (Wed.)	18.00
Mar. 16 (Thurs.) through May 8 (Mon.)	18.00-19.00
May 9 (Tues.) through Dec. 19 (Tues.)	19.00
Dec. 20 (Wed.) through Dec. 22 (Fri.)	19.00-19.50
Dec. 26 (Tues.) through Dec. 29 (Fri.)	19.00-19.55

Daily zinc quotations, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973—"Domestic special high grade delivered"—Continued

[In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1973	
Jan. 2 (Tues.) through Jan. 17 (Wed.)	19. 00-19. 55
Jan. 18 (Thurs.) through Jan. 19 (Fri.)	19. 00-20. 00
Jan. 22 (Mon.) through Jan. 24 (Wed.)	19. 50-20. 50
Jan. 25 (Thurs.) through Jan. 29 (Mon.)	20. 20-20. 50
Jan. 30 (Tues.) through Feb. 1 (Thurs.)	20. 00-20. 50
Feb. 2 (Fri.) through Mar. 8 (Thurs.)	20. 20-20. 50
Mar. 9 (Fri.) through Mar. 20 (Tues.)	20. 20-21. 50
Mar. 21 (Wed.) through Mar. 22 (Thurs.)	20. 25-21. 50
Mar. 23 (Fri.) through Mar. 27 (Tues.)	20. 50-21. 50
Mar. 28 (Wed.) through Dec. 7 (Fri.)	21. 25-21. 50
Dec. 10 (Mon.) through Dec. 11 (Tues.)	21. 25-33. 00
Dec. 12 (Wed.) through Dec. 31 (Mon.)	28. 50-33. 50

SOURCE.—American Metal Market.

**THE WORLD'S MONETARY STOCKS OF GOLD, SILVER,
AND COINS, CALENDAR YEAR 1972**

Acknowledgment of Source Data

The United States Mint gratefully acknowledges the generous and continuing cooperation of the many foreign governments which respond to its interrogatories. The official data contributed by these governments have been incorporated in this publication.

Particular appreciation is expressed to those governments which sent photographs of their coinage for this Report. Future editions will include illustrations of the coinage of other countries made available to the U.S. Mint with their interrogatories.

The assistance of the Department of State, Washington, D.C., and its posts overseas in receiving and transmitting the data is greatly appreciated.

Additional sources of data include the publications and releases of central banks, foreign government mints, treasuries, or other monetary agencies, and the international monetary institutions. Nongovernment sources include bullion firms, mining, and various trade organizations.

Statistics on the world production of gold and silver are provided by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

MARY BROOKS,
Director of the United States Mint.

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Government Coinage Mints of the World

Country	Name of mint	Location
United States.....	Office of Director of the Mint.....	Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220.
Do.....	Philadelphia Mint.....	Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
Do.....	Denver Mint.....	Colfax and Delaware Sts., Denver, Colo. 80204.
Do.....	San Francisco Assay Office (minting operations).	155 Hermann St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.
Do.....	Fort Knox Bullion Depository (gold storage, etc.).	Fort Knox, Ky. 40121.
Do.....	New York Assay Office (electrolytic refining of gold and silver, etc.).	32 Old Slip, New York, N.Y. 10005.
Do.....	West Point Bullion Depository (adjunct of New York Assay Office).	West Point, N.Y. 10996.
Afghanistan.....	Royal Afghan Mint.....	Dehmanzan, Kabul.
Argentina.....	Casa de Moneda de la Nacion.....	Avenida Arntartida Argentina s/nº, Buenos Aires.
Australia.....	Royal Australian Mint.....	Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Austria.....	Österreichisches Hauptmünzamt.....	Postfach 225, A-1031 Vienna.
Belgium.....	Monnaie Royale de Belgique.....	95 Rue de l'Hotel des Monnaies, 1060 Bruxelles.
Bolivia.....	Casa de la Moneda de Potosi.....	Potosi.
Brazil.....	Casa da Moeda.....	Praca da Repùblica, 173, Rio de Janeiro.
Canada.....	Royal Canadian Mint.....	320 Sussex Dr., Ottawa 2, Ontario.
Chile.....	Casa de Moneda de Chile.....	Quinta Normal, Santiago.
China, Republic of.....	Central Mint of China.....	44 Chiuchuan St., Taipei, Taiwan.
Colombia.....	Casa de Moneda.....	Calle 11, No. 4-93, Bogota.
Czechoslovakia.....	Czechoslovak State Mint.....	Mennicky, Kremnica, CSSR.
Denmark.....	Den Kongelige Mønt.....	Amager Boulevard 115, 2300 South Copenhagen.
Egypt (UAR).....	Minting House.....	Abbassia, Cairo.
Finland.....	Suomen Raha-paja.....	Katajanokanlahti 3, Helsinki 16.
France.....	Administration des Monnaies et Médailles.....	11, quai de Conti 75, Paris (6 ^o).
Do.....	New mint under construction.....	Pessac.
Germany, East.....	Staatsmünze der Deutsche Demokratische Republik.....	Berlin, DDR.
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	Bayerisches Hauptmünzamt.....	Hofgraben 4, 8 München 1.
Do.....	Staatliche Münze (new mint).....	Taubenheimstrasse 77, 7 Stuttgart 50 (Bad Cannstatt).
Do.....	Staatliche Münze.....	Stephanienstrasse 28, 75 Karlsruhe.
Guatemala.....	Hamburgische Münze.....	Nordestrasse 66, 2 Hamburg 1.
Hungary.....	Casa de Moneda.....	Avenida de Petape No. 43-81, Zona 12, Guatemala City.
India.....	Állami Pénzverde.....	1450 Budapest, Pf. 6.
Do.....	Indian Government Mint.....	Fort Bombay No. 1, Bombay.
Do.....	...do.....	Alipore, Calcutta.
Indonesia.....	Perum Peruri.....	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Iran.....	Mint of Central Bank of Iran.....	Djalan Palatehan No. 4, Blok 5, Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta.
Israel.....	Israel Mint (new mint).....	Avenue Saltanatabad, Tehran.
Italy.....	La Zecca.....	Myriam Hallashmonai St., Jerusalem. Via Principe Umberto, 4, Rome.

Government Coinage Mints of the World--Continued

Country	Name of mint	Location
Japan	Mint Bureau	1, Shinkawasaki-Machi, Kita-ku, Osaka
Do.	Tokyo Branch	3277, 1 chome, Nishisugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-to, Tokyo
Do.	Hiroshima Branch	Itsukamachi, Saheki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.
Do.	Kumamoto Sub-branch (refining, etc.)	Shinminami, Sendanbata-cho Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture.
Korea, Republic of	Korean Mint	407, Onchon-Dong, Dongnae-Ku, Pusan.
Malaysia	Kilang Wang	Bank Negara, Malaysia Shah'alam, Selangor.
Malta ¹	Order of Malta Mint	Via Condotti, Rome, Italy.
Mexico	Casa de Moneda (old mint)	Calle de Apartado No. 13, Mexico 1, D.F.
Do.	Casa de Moneda (new)	Avenida Casa de Moneda, Mexico City.
Nepal	His Majesty's Mint, Dharahara	Bhimsestambha, Kathmandu.
Netherlands	's Rijks Munt	Leidseweg 90, Utrecht
Nigeria	Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Co., Ltd.	Ahmadu Bello Rd., Victoria Island, Lagos.
Norway	Den Kongelige Mynt	Postboks 63, N-3601, Kongsherg.
Pakistan	Pakistan Mint	Baghban Pura, Lahore (Punjab).
Peru	Casa Nacional de Moneda	Junin 791, Lima.
Poland	Mennica Panstwowa	ul. Pereca 21, Warsaw.
Portugal	Casa da Moeda	Avenida Dr. Antonio Jose de Almeida, Lisbon 1.
Romania	State Mint, People's Republic of Romania.	Treasury Dept., Bucarest.
Singapore	Chartered Industries of Singapore, Ltd.	249 Jalan Boon Lay, Jurong, Singapore, 22.
South Africa, Republic of	South African Mint	P.O. Box 464, 103 Visagie St., Pretoria.
Spain	Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre	Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9.
Sudan	Sudan Mint	P.O. Box 43, Khartoum South.
Sweden	Kungl Mynt-och Justeringsverket	Box 22055, S-104-22, Stockholm 22.
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Mint	28, Bernastrasse, Bern 3003.
Thailand	Royal Mint	Pradipat, Bangkok.
Turkey	T. C. Darphane ve Damga Matbassi	Istanbul.
United Kingdom	Royal Mint (old mint)	Tower Hill, London, E.C. 3.
Do.	Royal Mint (new mint)	Llantrisant, County of Glamorgan, Wales.
U.S.S.R.	Leningrad Mint	Leningrad, Russia.
Yugoslavia	National Bank of Yugoslavia	Bulevar, Rivalucije No. 15, Beograd.

¹ Unofficial data.

Summary—Coinage of nations, calendar year 1972¹

Country	Total coins manufactured	Gross weight of coins
	Pieces	Short tons
United States of America.....	8,307,275,437	36,934.30
Afars and Issas.....	300,000	2.31
Africa, Equatorial States.....	35,026,000	237.17
Africa, West (occidentale).....	41,602,000	215.78
Argentina.....	217,850,013	345.74
Australia.....	191,343,000	1,043.12
Austria.....	187,763,000	762.68
Bahamas.....	1,540,671	13.50
Bahrain.....	1,000,000	8.72
Belgium.....	187,000,000	920.43
Bermuda.....	3,000,002	11.93
Bolivia.....	10,098,000	38.85
Brazil.....	649,908,200	3,248.48
British Honduras.....	1,410,000	5.17
Brunei.....	1,138,000	5.64
Canada.....	623,176,444	2,836.59
Cayman Islands.....	2,655,000	9.62
Chile.....	255,400,400	814.09
China (Taiwan).....	165,620,051	1,090.17
Colombia.....	138,445,759	536.33
Costa Rica.....	20,547,798	58.09
Cyprus.....	4,500,000	25.53
Denmark.....	140,319,692	688.93
Dominican Republic.....	2,803,984	16.62
Ecuador.....	52,000,000	193.12
Finland.....	177,296,000	416.81
France.....	323,899,000	1,785.05
French Polynesia.....	600,000	5.29
Gambia.....	5,025,000	10.06
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	1,561,307,422	6,699.90
Gibraltar.....	78,222	2.44
Greece.....	39,161,175	163.83
Guatemala.....	11,529,937	31.33
Guyana.....	6,200,000	14.61
Honduras.....	5,000,000	27.56
Hong Kong.....	47,175,000	352.18
Iceland.....	4,000,000	20.53
India.....	2,055,160,000	4,704.62
Indonesia.....	500,000,020	1,854.16
Iran (year ended Mar. 21, 1973).....	77,040,184	380.20
Iraq.....	33,547,800	249.69
Israel.....	57,427,212	184.88
Italy.....	181,745,000	804.40
Jamaica.....	9,628,900	44.50
Japan.....	3,089,780,000	10,095.15
Jordan.....	1,000,000	9.26
Korea.....	356,281,600	1,551.55
Kuwait.....	5,180,000	20.03
Lebanon.....	32,000,000	105.60
Liberia.....	13,029,196	42.49
Luxembourg.....	3,000,000	26.46
Malagasy Republic.....	17,050,000	87.83

Footnote at end of table.

Summary—Coinage of nations, calendar year 1972¹—Continued

Country	Total coins manufactured	Gross weight of coins
	Pieces	Short tons
Malawi	10,350,000	30.12
Malaysia	43,486,198	183.18
Malta	27,692,128	205.55
Mauritius	3,001,500	32.87
Mexico	430,000,000	3,195.88
Morocco	19,300,000	97.51
Muscat and Oman	2,000,536	6.87
Nepal	44,230,834	64.80
Netherlands	255,000,000	1,066.49
Netherlands Antilles	3,600,000	14.00
New Caledonia	2,200,000	18.46
New Hebrides	200,000	3.31
New Zealand	52,489,000	218.92
Nicaragua	44,000,000	305.65
Nigeria	680,011,550	3,845.96
Norway	108,678,702	507.01
Pakistan	104,663,000	177.95
Panama, Republic of	226,054	6.53
Peru	91,994,722	318.97
Philippines	395,043,805	1,103.64
Portugal	44,853,692	217.38
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)	1,157,606	15.31
Portuguese Macao	1,600,000	10.41
Portuguese West Africa (Angola)	3,096,171	28.31
Qatar	1,500,000	12.40
Reunion	1,400,000	7.55
Rhodesia	12,000,000	50.71
Rwanda	30,000	.60
San Marino	2,326,040	10.53
Saudi Arabia	127,805,500	509.14
Seychelles	4,092,500	7.38
Sierra Leone	1,002,000	12.88
Singapore	46,501,175	206.87
South Africa	72,921,569	305.37
Spain	295,160,000	100.14
Surinam	3,800,000	11.90
Sweden	212,629,400	792.70
Switzerland	22,876,500	98.82
Tanzania	10,328,000	96.08
Thailand	54,260,400	386.76
Trinidad and Tobago	510,745	31.21
Turkey	99,160,800	561.89
Uganda	17,000,000	176.29
United Kingdom	346,820,448	1,632.25
Uruguay	20,000,000	176.37
Vatican City	2,451,200	16.11
Venezuela	100,000,000	374.79
Vietnam	15,000,000	66.14
Western Samoa	350,000	.99
Zambia	8,000,000	20.55
Total (102 countries)	23,710,668,784	96,597.22

¹ For details, see tables for individual countries.

Coinage of Nations and World Coins, 1972

Explanatory notes on tables

In the country tables which follow the decimal system of money prevails unless otherwise indicated. Under the decimal system, the basic monetary unit generally is divided into 100 subunits. The table "World monetary units" gives the name of the principal currency unit and subunit for each country.

Do or do are abbreviations for ditto, meaning that the information is the same as that appearing immediately above.

Numbers in the tables are expressed in figures arranged to conform to usage in the United States, that is, in groups of three figures separated by a comma (,). For example, one thousand is written 1,000 and one million is written 1,000,000. Fractional or decimal parts of a whole number are set off by a period (.). For example, one tenth is written 0.1, one hundredth 0.01, one thousandth 0.001, and so on.

Coinage in 1972: Pieces.—The figures in this column indicate the number of pieces reported as actually manufactured by a coinage mint or mints during the calendar year. Leaders (short dashes ----) in this column indicate that no coins of that particular type were manufactured in 1972, but earlier issues of the coins remained in circulation.

Specifications of coins.—Specifications are for a single coin of the stated denomination and, in general, represent standards provided by law, decree, or regulation of the issuing government. However, details concerning tolerances of weight and fineness, and other minting controls and procedures are not published. For uniformity, different units of weight are converted to grams and different units of measure are converted to millimeters. The following conversion factors were used:

Weight units

1 gram = 15.43235639 grains.

1 grain = 0.0647989182 gram.

Measurement units

1 inch = 25.4 millimeters.

1 millimeter = 0.03937 inch.

(Abbreviation for millimeter: mm.)

Gross weight.—This refers to the overall weight of one coin of the specified denomination.

Metallic composition.—The proportions of metals are expressed either in percentages (symbol %) with the proportions adding to 100 percent; or, for gold and silver coins, in thousands with the proportions of precious metal and base metal adding to 1,000 parts.

Thickness.—Thicknesses of coins are not prescribed by governmental decree or law as in the case of diameters. Thicknesses cannot be so specified since they vary according to minting practices and other factors relating to coins. Thicknesses in the tables are to be regarded as averages which may vary slightly over or under the figures shown.

Shape of coins.—Coins are round unless otherwise indicated.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S. coins produced and in active circulation in 1972

Denomination ¹	Coinage in 1972 ²	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Dia- meter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
Dollar: ³ Regular issue.....	168,438,511	22.68	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	38.10	2.54
Numismatic coins: Proof.....	4,854,695	24.59	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 215 parts silver and 785 parts copper.	38.10	2.54
Uncirculated.....	2,371,060	24.59	-----do-----	38.10	2.54
Half dollar: Regular issue.....	295,070,000	11.34	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	30.61	2.18
Numismatic coins.....	3,267,667	11.34	-----do-----	30.61	2.18
Quarter dollar: Regular issue.....	526,115,732	5.67	-----do-----	24.26	1.70
Numismatic coins.....	3,267,667	5.67	-----do-----	24.26	1.70
Dime: Regular issue.....	761,830,000	2.268	-----do-----	17.91	1.35
5 cents: Regular issue.....	553,730,600	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	21.21	1.98
Numismatic coins.....	3,267,667	5.00	-----do-----	21.21	1.98
1 cent: Regular issue.....	5,978,526,504	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	19.05	1.57
Numismatic coins.....	3,267,667	3.11	-----do-----	19.05	1.57
Summary:					
Regular issue.....	8,283,711,347				
Numismatic coins.....	23,564,090				
Total.....	8,307,275,437				

¹ Regular issue coins are for general circulation. Numismatic dollar coins are of 2 varieties, proof and uncirculated, which were sold to the public at a premium price. Numismatic coins of all other denominations are proof coins packaged in sets of 5 coins (1 of each remaining denomination) which were sold by the Mint. The 1972 numismatic dollar coins and proof sets were all made at the San Francisco Assay Office. The designs on general circulation and numismatic U.S. coins are identical.

² 1972 coinage was manufactured at Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the U.S. Assay Office at San Francisco. All coins made in 1972 bear the year 1972.

³ Public Law 91-607, Dec. 31, 1970, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint dollar coins. It included the provision that he could mint and issue not more than 150,000,000 silver-clad dollars. These coins bear the likeness of the late U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower on the obverse and an eagle symbolic of the Apollo 11 moon landing on the reverse.

* Reeded edges: \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cent coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

Previous issues of U.S. coins outstanding in 1972

Denomination	Year of most recent coinage	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
		Grams		mm.	mm.
Standard silver dollar.....	1935	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper.....	38.10	2.90
Half dollar.....	1966	12.50	-----do-----	30.61	2.18
Do.....	1970	11.50	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper bonded to a core of approximately 200 parts silver and 800 parts copper.	30.61	2.18
Quarter dollar.....	1966	6.25	900 silver, 100 copper.....	24.26	1.70
Dime.....	1966	2.50	-----do-----	17.91	1.35
5 cents.....	1945	5.00	56% copper, 35% silver, 9% manganese.	21.21	1.98
Bronze 1 cent.....	1962	3.11	95% copper with 5% zinc and tin.	19.05	1.57
Steel 1 cent.....	1943 (1 year only)	2.70	Steel covered with zinc coating not exceeding 0.001 inch.	19.05	1.57

* Reeded edges: \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

NOTE.—Coins have not been demonetized, but few, if any, are in active circulation.



Coinage of the United States of America

ADEN—*See* Yemen

AFARS AND ISSAS

(Formerly French Somaliland. The monetary unit is the Djibouti franc)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
100 francs	300,000	12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	n.a.
50 francs		7.0	do	25.5	n.a.
20 francs		4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel	23.5	n.a.
10 francs		3.0	do	20.0	n.a.
5 francs		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magne- sium	31.0	n.a.
2 francs		2.2	do	27.0	n.a.
1 franc		1.3	do	23.0	n.a.
Total	300,000				

¹ 1972 coinage made at French Government Mint, Paris.

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 franc coins. Reeded edge: 100 and 50 franc coins.

n.a. Not available.

AFGHANISTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition ¹	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 afghani	n.a.	8.91	Nickel with core of iron	2.91	0.201
2 afghani	n.a.	5.24	do	2.50	.173
1 afghani	n.a.	4.09	do	2.30	.170
5 pul	n.a.	4.99	do	2.23	.206
25 pul	n.a.	2.52	Pure aluminum	2.44	.234

¹ Proportions not available.

*Plain edges: 50 and 25 pul coins, and 2 afghani. Reeded edges: 5 and 1 afghani coins.

n.a. Not available.

AFRICA, EQUATORIAL STATES

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
100 francs.....	20,000,000	7.0	Pure nickel.....	25.5	1.90
50 francs.....		12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	31.0	2.21
25 francs.....	5,016,000	8.0	92% copper, 8% aluminum, 2% nickel.	27.0	2.35
10 francs.....	5,000,000	4.0	do.....	23.0	1.70
5 francs.....	5,010,000	3.0	do.....	20.0	1.70
2 francs.....		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% mag- nesium.	27.0	2.00
1 franc.....		1.3	do.....	23.0	1.70
Total.....	35,026,000				

¹ 1972 coinage, made at the French Government Mint, Paris, was dated 1972.

² All 100 franc pieces had the same obverse, however their reverses were distinguished with the name of one of the five States. The number of coins for each State was: 7,000,000 Cameroun; 5,000,000 Tchad; 3,500,000 Central African Republic; 2,500,000 Congo; a id., 2,000,000 Gabon.

*Reeded edges: 50 and 100 francs. Smooth edges: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 francs.

NOTE.—Currency area includes Cameroun, Central African Republic, Tchad, Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon. The currency unit, the CFA Franc (Communauté Financière Africaine), is divided into 100 centimes. The Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun issues notes and coins.

AFRICA, WEST

[Etats de l' Afrique Occidentale which includes Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta]

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
500 francs ²	102,000	25.0	900 silver, 100 copper.....	37.0	2.90
100 francs.....	5,000,000	7.0	Pure nickel.....	26.0	2.00
50 francs ³	20,000,000	5.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22.0	1.86
25 francs.....	2,000,000	8.0	92% copper, 8% aluminum, 2% nickel.	27.0	2.25
10 francs.....	5,500,000	4.0	do.....	23.5	1.61
Do.....		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	23.5	1.61
5 francs.....	5,000,000	3.0	92% copper, 8% aluminum, 2% nickel.	20.0	1.61
Do.....		3.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	20.0	1.61
2 francs.....		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27.0	1.60
1 franc.....	4,000,000	1.3	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	23.0	1.54
Total.....	41,602,000				

¹ Made at French Government Mint, Paris. Coins were dated 1972.

² Unofficial sources report this coin to be a commemorative, recognizing the 10th anniversary of the West African Monetary Union. Obverse bears November 1962-November 1972. Production includes 2,000 proof-like coins.

³ An FAO food plan coin.

* Reeded edges: 500, 100, 50, and 25 francs. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 francs.

AJMAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
7½ ryals.....		23.0	925 silver, 75 copper.....	37.0	2.60
5 ryals.....		15.0	835 silver, 165 copper.....	32.0	2.10
2 ryals.....		6.5	do.....	25.0	1.60
1 ryal.....		3.9	640 silver, 360 copper.....	20.5	1.50
Total.....					

*Serrated edges: all denominations.

ALGERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
1 dinar					
50 centimes					
20 centimes					
10 centimes					
5 centimes					
2 centimes					
1 centime					
Total					

*Reeded edges: 1 dinar, 50 centimes. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 centimes.

n.a. Not available.

AMERICAN SAMOA—U.S. coins circulate in American Samoa

ANDORRA

[Spanish money principal circulating medium in Andorra. French money also circulates]

ARGENTINA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Pieces					
50 centavos.....	40,955,826	4.35	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	20.50	1.6
20 centavos.....	219,861	3.10	do	18.50	1.4
10 centavos.....		2.12	do	16.50	1.2
5 centavos.....	84,248,506	.92	96% aluminum, 4% nickel	17.50	1.4
1 centavos.....	92,425,820	.62	do	15.50	1.2
Total.....	217,450,013				

¹ 1972 coinage was produced by Casa de Moneda de la Nacion, Buenos Aires.

*Smooth edges: 5 and 1 centavos coins. Reeded edges: 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

NOTE.—Argentine Law 18,188 Apr. 15, 1969, authorized the Central Bank of Argentina to issue a new monetary unit not later than Jan. 1, 1970. The new unit, designated "Peso," as opposed to "peso moneda nacional," is divided into 100 centavos. The legislation provided that new coins in 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 centavos denominations be issued beginning in January 1970.

Previous issues of Argentine coins outstanding in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
25 pesos (12 sided).....	6.5	Steel core 90% weight, 5% pure nickel cladding each side.	25.50	2.0
10 pesos (12 sided).....	5.0	do	23.00	1.8
5 pesos (12 sided).....	4.0	do	21.00	1.8
1 peso.....	6.5	Steel core 90% weight, 5% cupro-nickel each side.	25.50	2.0

*Smooth edges: all denominations.

NOTE.—Pursuant to Law 18,188, these coins became equivalent in value to 20, 10, 5, and 1 centavos respectively.

AUSTRALIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
50 cents.....	<i>Pieces</i> 8,030,000	<i>Grams</i> 15.55	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	<i>mm.</i> 31.64	<i>mm.</i> 2.64
20 cents.....	15,700,000	11.31	.....do.....	28.50	2.34
10 cents.....	12,502,000	5.66	.....do.....	23.60	1.85
5 cents.....	8,256,000	2.83	.....do.....	19.41	1.35
2 cents.....	65,365,000	5.18	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.6% tin.....	21.59	1.88
1 cent.....	81,490,000	2.59	.....do.....	17.53	1.40
Total.....	191,343,000				

¹ Dates on coins struck in 1972 were as follows: All 20, 10, and 5-cent coins, 1972; other coins part dated 1971 and part 1972. Coinage made at Australian Government Mint.

* Smooth edges: 50, 2, and 1 cent coins. Milled edges: all others.

NOTE.—Australian coins circulate in Papua, New Guinea Trust Territory administered by Australia, Norfolk Island, Nauru, the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands, the Australian Antarctic Territory, and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

AUSTRIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
50 schillings ²	<i>Pieces</i> 4,989,000	<i>Grams</i> 20.0	900 silver, 100 copper.....	<i>mm.</i> 34.0	<i>mm.</i> 2.45
25 schillings ²	2,102,000	13.0	800 silver, 200 copper.....	30.0	2.10
10 schillings.....	14,400,000	7.5	640 silver, 360 copper.....	27.0	1.60
5 schillings.....		5.2	.....do.....	23.5	1.40
Do.....	13,400,000	4.8	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	23.5	1.40
1 schilling.....	50,700,000	4.2	91.5% copper, 8.5% aluminum.....	22.5	1.55
50 groschen.....	18,000,000	3.0	.....do.....	19.5	1.50
10 groschen.....	70,000,000	1.1	98.5% aluminum, 1.5% magnesium.....	20.0	1.60
5 groschen.....	12,000,000	2.5	Zinc.....	19.0	1.50
2 groschen.....	1,500,000	.9	98.5% aluminum, 1.5% magnesium.....	18.0	1.50
1 groschen.....	65,000	1.8	Zinc.....	17.0	1.30
1 reichspfennig.....		1.8	.....do.....	17.0	1.30
Trade coins:					
Maria-Theresa thaler.....	607,000	28.1	833½ silver, 166½ copper.....	39.5	2.50
Total.....	187,763,000				

¹ Coinage by Austrian Mint, Vienna. All Maria-Theresa thalers are dated 1780. Other coins for general issue are dated as follows:

	1947	1968	1971	1972
10 schillings.....			332,500	14,067,500
5 schillings.....			3,193,000	10,207,000
1 schilling.....			296,000	50,404,000
50 groschen.....			1,729,000	16,271,000
10 groschen.....			9,060,000	60,940,000
5 groschen.....		5,560,000	141,000	6,299,000
2 groschen.....		454,000	96,000	950,000
1 groschen.....	65,000			

² 4,853,600 coins dated 1972: 1,943,600 to commemorate 100th anniversary of the Agricultural University at Vienna and 2,910,000 commemorating the 350th anniversary of the University at Salzburg. The remaining 135,400 50-schilling coins, commemorating the 80th anniversary of the birth of Ing. Julius Raab, were dated 1971.

³ 2,060,600 coins dated 1972 honoring the centennial of the birth of composer Carl Michael Ziehrer; 41,400 pieces dated 1971 commemorate the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Bourse at Vienna.

* Lettered edges: Maria-Theresa thalers, 50, and 25 schillings. Serrated edges: 10 schillings, and 50 and 5 groschen. Smooth edges: cupronickel 5 schillings, 1 schilling, 10, 2, and 1 groschen, and 1 reichspfennig.

AZORES—Coins of Portugal circulate in the Azores

BAHAMAS

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
100 dollars	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 dollars		39.04	916.6 gold.....	36.02	n.a.
25 dollars		19.07	.....do.....	28.40	n.a.
10 dollars		7.00	.....do.....	22.05	n.a.
5 dollars		4.00	.....do.....	19.30	n.a.
2 dollars	66,935	42.12	925 silver, 7% copper.....	45.01	2.79
1 dollar	1,711,417	20.81	.....do.....	40.01	2.69
10 cents	33,117	18.14	800 silver, 200 copper.....	34.54	2.44
5 cents	40,317	10.37	.....do.....	29.01	1.98
2 cents	40,317	6.80	Pure nickel.....	24.26	2.03
1 cent	40,317	6.48	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	21.59	2.06
10 mils	4,17	5.51	.....do.....	23.50	1.80
5 cents	4,17	3.80	.....do.....	21.01	1.52
1 cent	1,070,317	3.11	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	19.05	1.42
Total.....	1,540,671				

¹ 1972 coinage was made by the Franklin Mint, a private mint in the United States, and was dated 1972.

* Milled edges: 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 dollars, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 15, 10, 5, and 1 cent. n.a. Not available.

N.B.—Decimal coins, first minted and issued in 1966, replaced United Kingdom coins. U.S. coins also circulate freely in the Bahamas.

BAHRAIN

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
100 dinars		16.00	916 3/4 gold, 83 1/4 copper.....	28.40	n.a.
500 fils		18.14	800 silver, 200 copper.....	34.54	n.a.
250 fils		15.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	31.98	2.34
100 fils		6.50	.....do.....	25.00	n.a.
50 fils		3.10	.....do.....	20.00	n.a.
25 fils		1.75	.....do.....	16.51	1.19
10 fils	500,000	4.75	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	23.50	1.47
5 fils	500,000	2.00	.....do.....	18.50	.84
1 fils		1.5	.....do.....	15.00	n.a.
Total.....	1,000,000				

¹ 1972 coinage was made at mints in the United Kingdom. All coins dated 1385-1965.

*Milled edges: 100 dinars, 250, 100, 50, and 25 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.

n.a. Not available.

BARBADOS—See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

BASUTOLAND—See Lesotho

BECHUANALAND—See Botswana

BELGIUM

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
10 francs	30,000,000	8.00	Pure nickel	27	1.90
5 francs	35,000,000	6.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	24	1.70
1 franc	70,000,000	4.00	do	21	1.51
50 centimes	12,000,000	2.75	45% copper, 3% tin, 2% zinc	19	1.39
25 centimes	40,000,000	1.80	75% copper, 25% nickel	16	1.00
Total	187,000,000				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by the Belgian Government Mint, was dated 1972, except for 2 million 50 centimes which bore the year 1971.

*Milled edges: 5 and 1 franc. Smooth edges: 10 francs, 50 and 25 centimes.

Other Belgian coins in active circulation during 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		mm.	mm.
100 francs "Dynastie"	18.0	835 silver, 165 copper	33	2.05
50 francs "Mercure"	12.5	do	30	1.75

*Milled edges.

BERMUDA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
20 dollars		n.a.	916.6 gold	n.a.	n.a.
1 dollar	2	28.28	800 gold, 200 copper	38.60	n.a.
50 cents		12.64	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.60	1.98
25 cents	1,000,000	5.96	do	25.27	1.45
10 cents	2,000,000	2.43	do	17.91	1.09
5 cents		5.00	do	21.21	1.51
1 cent		3.11	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	19.05	1.24
Total		3,000,002			

¹ Coinage made in 1972 for Bermuda by mints in the United Kingdom was dated 1971, except for the gold proof \$1, which bore the year 1970.

*Serrated edges: \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.
n.a. Not available.

BHUTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
3 rupees		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.61	n.a.
1 rupee		11.66	do	28.40	n.a.
50 new paisa		5.83	do	24.00	n.a.
25 new paisa		2.92	do	19.00	n.a.
Single piece		2.92	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	21.30	n.a.

*Milled edges: 3 and 1 rupee pieces, 50 and 25 new paisa. Others not reported.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Coins of India also circulate in Bhutan.



Coinage of Belgium

BOLIVIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 peso-boliviano		6	90% steel, 10% nickel	27	n.a.
50 centavos		4	do	24	2
25 centavos	9,998,000	3.5	do	22.9	n.a.
20 centavos		3	do	21.5	2
10 centavos	100,000	2.5	90% steel, 10% copper	19	2
5 centavos		1.75	do	16	2
Total	10,098,000				

¹ Made in West Germany by Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke and dated 1972.

*Serrated edge: 1 peso-boliviano. Smooth edges: other denominations.

n.a. Not available.

BOTSWANA—Coins of the Republic of South Africa are legal tender and circulate in Botswana

BRAZIL

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
300 cruzeiros ²	30,000	16.65	920 gold	27.50	1.80
20 cruzeiros ²	250,000	18.04	900 silver	34.10	2.10
1 cruzeiro ³	16,611,000	10.08	Pure nickel	29.00	1.7
50 centavos	82,416,200	7.71	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.00	1.5
20 centavos	130,421,200	6.55	do	25.00	1.5
10 centavos	134,072,200	4.78	do	23.00	1.3
5 centavos	107,457,200	2.69	Stainless steel	21.00	1.0
2 centavos	87,945,200	2.21	do	19.00	1.0
1 centavo	90,705,200	1.77	do	17.00	1.0
Total	649,908,200				

¹ 1972 coinage for general issue was made by the Brazilian Mint. The 5, 2, and 1 centavos coins bore the date 1969, all others were dated 1970.² Coins produced by French Government Mint, Paris, commemorate the 150th anniversary of Brazil's Independence. The coins have a common obverse bearing the year 1972.³ Includes 5,600,800 coins commemorating the same event as the 300 and 20 cruzeiros, made by the French Mint.

*Serrated edges: 1 cruzeiro, 50, 20, and 10 centavos. Smooth edges: 5, 2, and 1 centavo coins. Lettered edges: 300, 20, and 1 cruzeiro commemoratives.

BRITISH GUIANA—See Guyana

BRITISH HONDURAS

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 cents		9.07	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.74	n.a.
25 cents	200,000	5.65	do	23.60	n.a.
10 cents		2.40	do	16.99	n.a.
5 cents	410,000	3.63	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	20.19	1.32
1 cent (12 scallops)	800,000	2.59	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	19.51	1.04
Total	1,410,000				

¹ 1972 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and bore the year 1972.

*Milled edge: 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

n.a. Not available.

BRUNEI

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
50 sen.	140,000	9.33	75% copper, 25% zinc.....	27.76	1.73
20 sen.	450,000	5.66	.....do.....	23.60	1.45
10 sen.	300,000	2.83	.....do.....	19.41	1.10
5 sen.	128,000	1.41	.....do.....	16.25	.76
1 sen.	120,000	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	.91
Total.....	1,138,000				

¹ Made by mints in the United Kingdom, coins were dated 1973.

*Security edge: 50 sen. Reeded edges: 20, 10, and 5 sen coins. Smooth edge: 1 sen.

BURMA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
1 kyat.....		11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.5	2.24
50 pyas.....		7.78	.....do.....	26.0	1.93
25 pyas (Scalloped).....		6.80	.....do.....	22.5, 24.0	2.03
10 pyas (Square).....		4.54	.....do.....	19.8, 23.4	1.73
5 pyas (Scalloped).....		3.24	.....do.....	18.5, 19.5	1.55
1 pya.....		2.27	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	18.0	1.20
Do.....		2.27	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	18.0	n.a.

*Type of edge not available.

n.a. Not available.

BURUNDI

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
10 francs.....		8.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28	1.8
5 francs.....		2.17	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	25	1.6
1 franc.....		4.11	70% copper, 30% zinc.....	23	1.1
Do.....		.87	Aluminum.....	19	1.4
Total.....					

*Milled edges: all coins.

CAMBODIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
1 riel.....		2.8	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	19.38	n.a.
50 sen.....		3.8	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.00	2.43
20 sen.....		2.2	.....do.....	27.00	2.05
10 sen.....		1.3	.....do.....	23.00	1.56
Total.....					

*Type of edge not available except for 1 riel, which has reeded edge.

n.a. Not available.

CANADA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
1 dollar ²	350,019	23.33	500 silver, 500 copper.....	mm.	mm.
1 dollar ²	2,676,041	15.62	Pure nickel.....	36.07	2.84
50 cents		11.66	800 silver, 200 copper.....	32.13	2.62
50 cents		8.10	Pure nickel.....	29.72	2.03
25 cents	2,515,632	5.83	800 silver, 200 copper.....	27.13	1.68
25 cents		5.83	500 silver, 500 copper.....	23.88	1.78
25 cents		5.05	Pure nickel.....	23.88	1.78
10 cents	43,743,387	2.07	..... do	23.88	1.22
5 cents	60,169,387	4.54	..... do	17.91	1.22
5 cents	62,412,387	3.24	..... do	21.21	1.78
1 cent	451,304,591		98% copper, 1.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	19.06	1.66
Total.....	623,176,444				

¹ The 1972 coinage was made at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, and dated 1972.² About 30,000 commemorating the 100th anniversary of the entrance of British Columbia into the Confederation; the rest of the coins reported by unofficial sources to bear "Voyageur" design.

*Milled edges on all denominations except 5 and 1 cent coins, which are smooth.

CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES, EASTERN GROUP

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
4 dollars		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	mm.	mm.
50 cents		13.00	..... do	38.6	3.00
25 cents		6.50	..... do	30.1	n.a.
10 cents		2.60	..... do	24.0	1.98
5 cents		5.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	18.1	1.60
2 cents		9.45	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	21.0	2.00
Do.		9.45	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.9	1.78
1 cent		5.67	..... do	30.9	1.78
Do.		5.67	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	25.5	1.60
Total.....				25.5	1.60

n.a. Not available.

*Milled edges: \$4, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents, and 1 cent pieces.

NOTE.—The currency area currently includes Barbados, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, and Montserrat), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Dominica).

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
25 cents	350,000	5.67	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	mm.	mm.
10 cents	350,000	3.90	..... do	24.26	n.a.
5 cents	300,000	2.20	..... do	20.96	n.a.
1 cent	1,655,000	2.85	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	18.00	n.a.
Total.....	2,655,000			17.00	n.a.

¹ 1972 coinage, made by Mints in the United Kingdom, before the year 1972.

*Reeded edges: 25 and 10 cent pieces. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

n.a. Not available.

CEYLON—See Sri Lanka

CHILE

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
1 escudo	<i>Pieces</i> 78,600,100	<i>Grams</i> 2.75	68% copper, 16% zinc, 16% nickel.	<i>mm.</i> 19.0	<i>mm.</i> 1.20
50 centesimos	33,100,100	4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	20.0	1.30
20 centesimos	64,200,100	3.00	do	20.0	1.20
10 centesimos	79,500,100	2.50	do	18.0	1.20
Do.		8.00	92% copper, 8% aluminum	27.0	1.76
5 centesimos		4.00	do	23.5	1.20
2 centesimos		3.00	do	20.0	1.18
Total	255,400,400				

¹ The 1972 coinage was made by the Government Mint of Chile and was dated 1971.

*Milled edges: 1 escudo and 5 centesimo coins. Smooth edges: all others.

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (TAIWAN)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
5 dollars	<i>Pieces</i> 27,998,151	<i>Grams</i> 9.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	<i>mm.</i> 29.0	<i>mm.</i> 2.00
1 dollar	105,300,300	6.0	55% copper, 27% zinc, 18% nickel.	25.0	1.80
50 cents	21,171,600	3.7	65% copper, 34% zinc, 1% nickel.	23.0	1.30
20 cents		1.8	Aluminum	22.8	1.63
10 cents	11,141,000	1.15	99% aluminum, 1% magnesium.	19.0	1.70
Total	165,620,051				

¹ Reported coinage Central Mint of China, Taipei. All coins marked 61st year of the Republic of China.

*Reeded edges: all denominations.

COLOMBIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Numismatic coins: ²	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
1,000 pesos		64.50	900 gold, 100 other metal	<i>mm.</i> 50.00	<i>mm.</i> 2.50
500 pesos		21.50	do	35.00	1.80
300 pesos		12.90	do	28.00	1.75
200 pesos		8.60	do	24.00	1.25
100 pesos		4.30	do	20.00	1.00
Subtotal					
Regular issue					
5 pesos		10.50	3-layer composite coin. Steel core with 5% nickel cladding on each side.	30.00	2.00
50 centavos	25,286,732	4.50	do	23.00	1.70
20 centavos	41,891,850	4.50	do	23.00	1.70
10 centavos	58,000,364	2.50	do	18.00	1.45
5 centavos	10,166,813	2.25	do	21.00	1.55
1 centavo	3,100,000	2.00	do	17.00	1.50
Subtotal	138,445,759				
Total	138,445,759				

¹ All 1972 coinage bore the year 1972 and was made by Casa de Moneda, Bogota. Coinage figures, as reported in first edition of this report, of 50 and 20 centavos struck in 1971, by the Spanish Government Mint at Seville, by Vereinigte Metallwerke A.G., were revised by Colombian Mint to 8,250,000 and 12,242,000 pieces, respectively.

² Coins commemorating the Pan American Games. Foreign mint not specified.

*Reeded edges: All numismatic coins, 5 pesos, 20, and 10 centavos pieces. Smooth edges 50, 5, and 1 centavos pieces.



Coinage of Chile

COLOMBIA—Continued

Previous issues of Colombian coins in circulation in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 pesos (R)	15.0	75% copper, 25% nickel		1.4
1 peso (R)	25.0	900 silver, 100 copper	37	2.5
1 peso, decagonal shape (S)	12.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	32	2.2
50 centavos (R)	12.5	do	30	2.0
20 centavos (R)	6.0	900 silver, 588 copper, 112 zinc	28	1.1
10 centavos (R)	6.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	23	1.6
5 centavos (S)	2.5	do	18	1.4
1 centavo (S)	1.0	96% copper, 4% nickel	11	1.1
1 centavo (S)	4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	21	1.6
Do.	3.0	84% copper, 16% zinc	19	1.5
Do.	3.0	95% copper, 5% nickel	19	1.5
1 centavo (S)	3.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	19	1.5
Do.	2.0	95% copper, 5% nickel	17	1.5
1 centavo (S)	2.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.5
Do.	2.0	3-layer composite. Steel core with 5% nickel on each side.	17	1.5

*Type of edge is given in the denomination column. Reeded edge is denoted by letter R. Smooth edge is denoted by letter S.

COMORO ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
20 francs		4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel	23.5	—
10 francs		3.0	do	20.0	—
5 francs		3.5	45% aluminum, 5% magnesium	31.0	—
2 francs		2.2	do	27.0	—
1 franc		1.3	do	23.0	—

¹ The most recent coinage was 1965.

*Type of edges not available.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE—See Zaire

COSTA RICA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
2 colones		14.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	32	2.28
Do		12.0	Stainless steel (17% chrome)	32	2.00
1 colon		8.66	do	29	2.00
Do		10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	29	2.08
50 centimos		7.00	do	26	1.70
25 centimos	8,000,000	3.45	do	23	1.30
10 centimos	12,547,798	2.00	do	18	1.10
Do		1.75	Stainless steel (17% chrome)	15	1.00
5 centimos		.875	do	15	.80
Do		1.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	15	1.00
Subtotal		20,547,798			
Numismatic coins:					
1,000 colones		149.04	900 gold, 100 copper	60	n.a.
500 colones		74.52	do	55	n.a.
200 colones		29.80	do	40	n.a.
100 colones		14.90	do	30	n.a.
50 colones		7.45	do	23	n.a.
25 colones		53.90	1000/1000 pure silver	60	n.a.
20 colones		43.12	do	50	n.a.
10 colones		21.56	do	40	n.a.
5 colones		10.78	do	28	n.a.
2 colones		4.31	do	21	n.a.
Subtotal					
Grand total		20,547,798			

¹ 1972 coinage, produced by Guatemalan Mint, was dated 1972.

*Incuse-lettered edge: 2 and 1 colones, and 50 centimos. Lettered edge: 25 centimos. Reeded edges: All numismatic coins and 10 and 5 centimos.

n.a. Not available.

CYPRUS

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
500 mils		22.62	75% copper, 25% nickel	36.07	2.57
Do		22.62	800 silver, 200 copper	36.07	2.57
100 mils	250,000	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.49	2.29
50 mils	750,000	5.66	do	23.59	1.73
25 mils	500,000	2.83	do	19.41	1.32
5 mils	2,500,000	5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	25.48	1.60
3 mils		2.83	do	20.19	n.a.
1 mil	500,000	1.00	91.15% aluminum, 6.8% magnesium, 2.05% other metals	(?)	1.70
Total	4,500,000				

¹ 1972 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1972.

*Twelve-sided coin measures 18.3 mm. across the flats.

*Milled edges: 100, 50, and 25 mils. Smooth edges: 500, 5, 3, and 1 mils.

n.a. Not available.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge ²
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
Commemorative: ³					
50 crowns.....	50,000	13.00	700 silver, 300 copper.....	31.0	2.20
20 crowns.....	60,000	9.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 80 nickel, 60 zinc.	29.0	2.00
Regular issue:					
2 crowns.....	n.a.	6.00	80% copper, 20% nickel.....	24.0	1.49
1 crown.....	n.a.	4.00	91% copper, 8% aluminum, 1% manganese.	23.5	1.38
50 heller.....	n.a.	3.00	90% copper, 10% zinc	21.5	1.00
20 heller.....	n.a.	2.60	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	19.5	1.00
10 heller.....	n.a.	1.18	97.6% aluminum, 2% magnesium, 0.4% manganese.	22.0	1.20
5 heller.....	n.a.	.80	do.....	20.0	1.00
Total.....	110,000				

¹ All coins produced by Czechoslovak State Mint, Kremnica. The number of coins manufactured for general circulation is not available, but they bore the year 1972.

² The regular issue coins are valid as legal tender. The 50 crowns (Kcs) commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of the Czech sculptor, J. V. Myslivek and bear the years 1822-1972. The 20 Kcs. bear first of the denominations to be issued since 1941, honor the 100th anniversary of the death of the Slovak poet, Andrej Sládkovič. The coins bear the years 1872-1972.

³ Incuse edges: 1 Kcs. 50 and 10 h coins. Smooth edge: 5 h. Reeded edges: 20 and 10 h pieces. Smooth engraved: 20 and 2 Kcs. Smooth relief edge: 50 Kcs.

n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Czechoslovakian coins outstanding in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge ²
	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 crowns.....	7.00	80% copper, 20% nickel.....	26.0	1.50
3 crowns.....	5.50	do.....	23.5	1.35
25 heller.....	1.43	97.6% aluminum, 2% magnesium, 0.4% manganese.	24.0	1.20
3 heller.....	.66	do.....	18.0	1.00
1 heller.....	.50	do.....	16.0	1.00

² "Smooth, engraved" edges: 5 and 3 Kcs coins. Incuse edge: 25 h. Smooth edges: 3 and 1 h coins.

DAHOMEY, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale



Commemorative coinage of Czechoslovakia

DENMARK

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm</i>
10 kroner ²	402,912	20.5	800 silver.....	36.00	2.20
5 kroner.....	2,767,281	15.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	33.00	2.00
1 kroner.....	19,678,234	6.8	.....do.....	25.50	1.55
15 ore.....		4.5	.....do.....	23.00	1.60
25 ore with hole ³	24,318,209	4.3	.....do.....	23.00	1.25
1½ ore.....	37,758,087	3.0	.....do.....	18.00	1.35
5 ore.....	23,962,773	6.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.....	24.00	1.75
2 ore.....	18,434,988	3.2	Zinc.....	21.00	1.55
1 ore.....	12,997,208	1.6	.....do.....	16.00	1.31
Total.....	140,319,692				

¹ Made at the Royal Mint of Denmark.² Coins commemorate the succession to the throne of Queen Margrethe on February 14, 1972.³ The diameter of central hole is 4.6 mm.

*Reeded edges: 10, 5 and 1 kroner. Smooth edges: all other coins.

DOMINICA (WINDWARD ISLANDS) — See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 peso.....		27.3	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.10	2.9
Do.....	2,484	26.7	900 silver, 100 copper.....	38.10	n.a.
50 centavos.....		12.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.62	2.2
25 centavos.....	800,500	6.25	.....do.....	24.31	1.7
10 centavos.....		2.5	.....do.....	17.91	1.0
5 centavos.....	2,000,500	5.0	.....do.....	21.20	1.90
1 centavo.....	500	3.0	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	19.05	1.57
Total.....	2,803,984				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1972.

*Smooth edges.

n.a. Not available.

DUBAI—See Qatar and Dubai which have a common currency

ECUADOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 sucre.....		6.5	Composite coin. Steel core with nickel cladding on each side.....	26	1.6
50 centavos.....		5.0	.....do.....	23	1.5
25 centavos.....	32,000,000	3.6	.....do.....	21	1.5
10 centavos.....	20,000,000	3.0	.....do.....	19	1.0
5 centavos.....		2.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	17	1.0
Total.....	52,000,000				

¹ 1972 coinage, made by Hamburg Mint, Hamburg, Germany, was dated 1972.

*Reeded edges: 1, 50 and 25 centavos. Smooth edges: 10, 5 and 1 centavos.

EGYPT—See United Arab Republic

EIRE—See Ireland, Republic of



Coinage of Denmark

EL SALVADOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 centavos		3.88	Pure nickel.....	19.99	n.a.
25 centavos		2.50	do.....	17.88	n.a.
10 centavos		7.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	26.00	2.50
5 centavos		5.00	do.....	23.00	1.63
1 centavo		2.5	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	16.00	1.63
Total					

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 centavos coins. Reeded edges: 50 and 25 centavos coins.
n.a. Not available.

ETHIOPIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
25 cents ¹		6.80	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	26	1.82
Do. ¹		6.80	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin.....	26	1.82
10 cents		6.09	do.....	23	2.13
Do.		6.09	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	23	2.13
5 cents		4.02	do.....	20	1.88
Do.		4.02	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin.....	20	1.88
1 cent		2.85	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	17	1.88
Do.		2.85	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin.....	17	1.88

¹ Scalloped coin.

*Milled edge: 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cents.

FALKLAND ISLANDS—Use coins of the United Kingdom

FAROE ISLANDS—Use coins of Denmark

FIJI

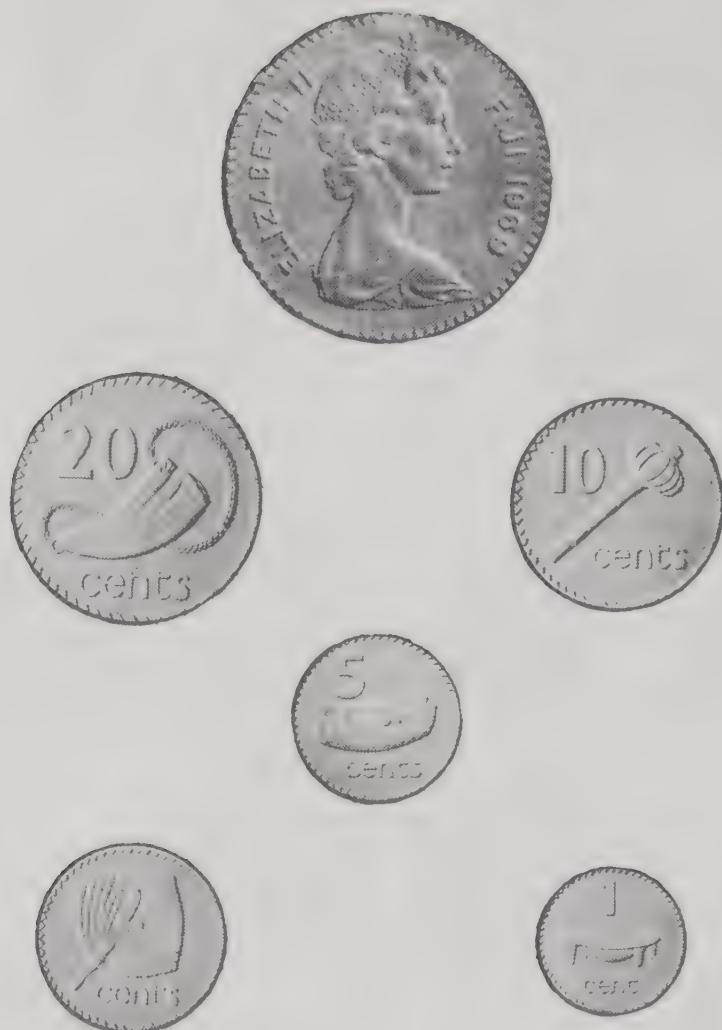
Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
Decimal coins:					
1 dollar		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.61	n.a.
Do.		28.28	92% silver, 7% copper.....	38.61	n.a.
20 cents		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.50	n.a.
10 cents		5.66	do.....	23.60	n.a.
5 cents		2.83	do.....	19.41	n.a.
2 cents		3.80	75% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.68	0.5
1 cent		1.94	do.....	17.53	n.a.
Total					
Pound-shilling-pence					
Penny (2d.)		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.50	1.81
Shilling (1s.)		5.66	do.....	23.60	1.73
Sixpence (6d.)		2.83	do.....	19.40	1.40
Tuppence (3d.)		6.16	75% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	(*)	2.54
Penny (1d.)		6.48	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	26.00	1.98
Halfpenny (1/2d.)		3.24	do.....	21.00	1.66

¹ Do. and 1 cent 21.1 mm. diameter, and 21.9 mm. diagonally. Plain edges.

² Diameter of central perforation 7 mm.

*Milled edges: 1 dollar, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents and 1 cent.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The decimal system of currency was introduced on Jan. 13, 1969.



Coinage of Fiji

FINLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
10 markka.....				mm.	mm
5 markka.....	400,000	24.20	500 silver, 450 copper, 50 zinc.....	35.00	3.10
5 markka.....		8.0	93% copper, 5% aluminum, 2% nickel.	26.30	2.05
1 markka.....		6.4	350 silver, 570 copper, 80 zinc.	24.00	1.77
Do.....	19,885,000	6.1	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.00	1.77
50 pennia.....	7,892,000	5.5	93% copper, 5% aluminum, 2% nickel.	25.00	1.9
20 pennia.....	10,001,000	4.5	do.....	22.50	1.9
10 pennia.....	19,900,000	3.0	do.....	20.00	1.5
5 pennia.....	24,122,000	2.6	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	18.00	1.4
1 penna.....		1.6	do.....	15.80	1.1
Do.....	95,096,000	0.45	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% magnesium.	15.80	1.1
Total.....		177,296,000			

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by the Mint of Finland, bears the date 1972.

* Reeded edges: 5 and 10 markka. Smooth edges: 10 markka, 5, 2, and 1 penna.

FRANCE

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
				mm.	mm.
10 francs.....	900,000	25.00	900 silver, 100 copper.....	37.0	n.a.
5 francs.....	45,492,000	10.00	Pure nickel bonded to core of 75% copper, 25% nickel.	29.0	n.a.
1 franc.....	48,250,000	6.00	Pure nickel.....	24.0	1.9
½ franc.....	42,302,000	4.50	do.....	19.5	n.a.
20 centimes.....	39,740,000	4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	n.a.
10 centimes.....	45,700,000	3.00	do.....	20.0	n.a.
5 centimes.....	100,515,000	2.00	do.....	17.0	n.a.
1 centime.....	1,000,000	1.65	Stainless steel.....	15.0	n.a.
Total.....		323,899,000			

¹ The 1972 coinage was made by the French Government Mint, Paris.

* Reeded edges: 10 francs. Smooth edges: 5, 1, and ½ francs. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 centime each. n.a. Not available.

FRENCH GUADELOUPE
FRENCH GUIANA
FRENCH MARTINIQUE

{ Use coins of metropolitan France

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Denomination (CFP francs)	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
				mm.	mm.
50 francs.....		15.0	Pure nickel.....	33.0	2.2
20 francs.....	300,000	10.0	do.....	28.5	2.1
10 francs.....	300,000	6.0	do.....	24	1.8
5 francs.....		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% mag- nesium.	31	2.5
2 francs.....		2.2	do.....	27	1.9
1 franc.....		1.3	do.....	23	1.7
50 centimes.....		0.7	do.....	18	n.a.
Total.....		600,000			

¹ 1972 coinage was produced by the French Government Mint, Paris.

* Reeded edges: 50, 20, and 10 francs. Other denominations not available.

n.a. Not available.

Note: French Polynesian coins are currently legal tender in the following countries: The Woodward Islands, Leeward Islands, Tokelau Islands, American Samoa, and the Marquesas Islands.



Coinage of France



Coinage of the Federal Republic of Germany

FRENCH SOMALILAND—See Afars and Issas

THE GAMBIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
1 dalasi.....	5,000	18.14	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	34.29	mm.
50 bututs.....	5,000	11.31	do.....	28.50	n.a.
25 bututs.....	5,000	5.66	do.....	23.60	n.a.
10 bututs.....	5,000	6.20	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	25.91	n.a.
5 bututs.....	5,000	3.56	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	20.32	n.a.
1 butut.....	5,000,000	1.78	do.....	17.15	n.a.
Total.....	5,025,000				

¹ 1972 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1971.

* Reeded edges: 1 dalasi, 50 and 25 butut coins. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 butut coins.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Converted to the decimal system on July 1, 1971, when new unit, a dalasi, equal to 4 shillings, with fractional unit, the butut, was introduced.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
10 Deutsche Mark ²	49,414,000	15.5	625 silver, 375 copper.....	32.5	mm. 2.25
5 Deutsche Mark ³	27,746,740	11.2	do.....	29.0	2.07
2 Deutsche Mark Do.....	14,072,460	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	26.75	1.79
1 Deutsche Mark.....	55,673,508	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to pure nickel core.....	26.75	1.79
50 pfennig.....	102,897,716	5.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	23.5	1.75
10 pfennig.....	83,923,535	3.5	do.....	20.0	1.58
5 pfennig.....	382,165,307	4.0	Iron core with tombac plating on both sides (sometimes called pinchbeck plating.)	21.5	1.70
2 pfennig.....	184,875,556	3.0	do.....	18.5	1.70
1 pfennig.....	276,786,636	2.9	Iron core with copper plating on both sides.	19.25	1.52
Total.....	383,751,964	2.0	do.....	16.5	1.38

¹ The 1972 coinage was made by German Federal Government Mints. Dates on coins vary, indicating the years in which the minting order was given.² Commemorative to mark the XX Olympic games held at Munich in 1972.³ Commemorates the centennial of Germany's unification.

* Lettered edges: 10, 5, and 2 DM. Plain edge with arabesque: 1 DM. Serrated edge: 50 Pf. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 Pf.

GHANA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
New decimal series:				mm.	mm.
20 pesewas.....		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.50	n.a.
10 pesewas.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	n.a.
5 pesewas.....		2.83	do.....	19.41	n.a.
2½ pesewas (12 scallops).....		3.24	do.....	19.51	n.a.
1 pesewa.....		5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5%	25.48	n.a.
½ pesewa		2.83	do.....	20.19	n.a.

* Reeded edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ pesewas. Smooth edges: 1 and ½ pesewa.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Effective July 19, 1965, Ghana adopted the decimal currency system. On Feb. 23, 1967, Ghana established a new monetary unit, the new cedi, which is divided into 100 new pesewas.

GIBRALTAR

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter mm.	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams			mm.
25 new pence	10,420	28.27	500 silver, 500 copper.....	38.60	n.a.
Do.....	67,802	28.27	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.60	2.79
Total.....	78,222				

¹ The 1972 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1971.

* Milled edges.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—U.K. coins also circulate in Gibraltar.

GREECE

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter mm.	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams			mm.
30 drachmas.....		12.00	835 silver, 165 copper.....	30	2.20
.....		7.50	.....do.....	26	1.76
.....		6.45	900 silver, 100 copper.....	21	1.36
10 drachmas.....	498,324	10.00	99.5% nickel, 0.5% copper.....	30	1.57
.....	3,070,180	10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30	2.00
5 drachmas.....	7,189,618	9.00	.....do.....	28	2.10
2 drachmas.....	10,385,938	6.00	.....do.....	24	1.96
1 drachma.....	9,617,120	4.00	.....do.....	21	1.70
50 lepta.....		2.30	.....do.....	18	1.55
20 lepta.....		1.20	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.....	24	1.25
10 lepta.....	4,200,000	1.00	.....do.....	22	1.04
5 lepta.....		0.85	.....do.....	20	1.04
Total.....	39,161,175				

¹ Greek Government Mint produced 1972 coinage, which bore the date 1971.

* See "Mintages 1961 and later" and 10 lepta serrated edges 100, 50, 20, 5, 2, and 1 drachma, 50 and 1 lepta.

GREENLAND—Coins of Denmark circulate in Greenland

GRENADA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

GUATEMALA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
50 centavos.....		11.00	720 silver, 280 copper.....	31	2.05
25 centavos.....		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.....	27	2.00
Do.....		8½	720 silver, 280 copper.....	27	1.75
10 centavos.....		3.2	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.....	21	1.50
Do.....		3½	720 silver, 280 copper.....	21	1.40
5 centavos.....		1.6	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.....	16	1.02
Do.....		1¾	720 silver, 280 copper.....	16	1.20
2 centavos.....		6.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	25.5	1.60
1 centavo.....	11,529,937	2.5	70% copper, 30% zinc.....	19	1.04
Do.....		3.0	do.....	21	1.35
Do.....		3.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	20	1.52
½ centavo.....		1.5	do.....	16	.70
Total.....	11,529,937				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made at the Guatemalan Mint, bears the date 1972.

*Reeded edges: 50, 10, and 5 centavos. Lettered edges: 25 centavos. Smooth edges: 2, 1, and ½ centavos.

GUERNSEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
Pound-shilling-pence system:				mm.	mm.
10 shillings ²		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	25.40	n.a.
Threepence (12 scallops).....		6.80	do.....	21.00	n.a.
Do.....		3.53	do.....	21.00	n.a.
8 doubles.....		9.72	do.....	30.90	n.a.
Do.....		9.72	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	31.60	n.a.
Do.....		9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	30.90	n.a.
4 doubles.....		4.86	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	25.50	n.a.
Do.....		4.86	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.....	26.40	n.a.
2 doubles.....		3.56	do.....	22.20	1.3
1 double.....		2.27	do.....	19.00	1.3
Decimal system:					
50 new pence.....		13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.00	2.03
25 new pence.....	752	28.28	925 silver.....	38.74	n.a.
Do.....	50,000	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.74	n.a.
10 new pence.....		11.31	do.....	28.50	2.03
5 new pence.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	1.73
2 new pence.....		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	25.91	1.80
1 new penny.....		3.56	do.....	20.32	1.52
½ new penny.....	96,000	1.78	do.....	17.15	1.12
Total.....	146,752				

¹ 1972 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and includes 752 proof 25 pence coins. The 25 pence coins commemorate the 25th wedding anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. They bear the years 1947-1972. The ½ penny coins bear the year 1971.² Square coin with rounded corners, measuring 25.4 mm. across flats, dated 1966. A commemorative issue.

*The decimal currency system was adopted on Feb. 15, 1971.

*Smooth edge: 50, 2, 1, and ½ new penny coins. Milled edges: 25, 10, and 5 new pence.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—United Kingdom coins also circulate in Guernsey.

GUINEA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
Commemorative issues:					
10,000 francs	40	900 gold, 100 silver	45.00	n.a.	
5,000 francs	20	do	32.00	n.a.	
2,000 francs	8	do	23.00	n.a.	
1,000 francs	4	do	18.00	n.a.	
500 francs	28.91	Silver	42.00	n.a.	
250 francs	14.45	do	30.00	n.a.	
200 francs	11.56	do	30.00	n.a.	
100 francs	5.78	do	21.00	n.a.	
Total					
Regular issue:					
50 francs	17.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	34.00	1.6	
50 francs	12.50	do	30.61	2.13	
25 francs	9.00	do	27.00	2.03	
10 francs	6	do	23.50	1.75	
5 francs	3.5	do	20.00	1.52	
1 franc	1.5	do	17.00	.89	
Total					
Grand total					

* Incused lettered edge: 50 francs. Milled edge: 100 francs. Other edges unknown.

n.a. Not available.

GUYANA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 dollar					
50 cents	19.68	75% copper, 25% nickel	35.56	1.16	
50 cents	7.50	do	26.00	1.85	
25 cents	1,000,000	4.25	do	22.00	1.52
10 cents		2.75	do	18.10	1.47
10 cents		2.50	75% copper, 20% zinc, 1% tin	19.51	1.22
1 cent	4,000,000	1.50	do	16.00	.86
Total		6,200,000			

¹ 1972 coinage was produced by the Royal Mint, London, and bore the year 1972.

*Milled edges: \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

HAITI

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
Regular issue:					
50 centimes		9.88	75% copper, 25% nickel	29	1.9
20 centimes		7.50	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	26	1.9
Do.		7.55	75% copper, 25% nickel	26	1.8
10 centimes		4.00	do	22	1.3
Do.		4.00	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	22.7	1.4
5 centimes		2.65	75% copper, 25% nickel	20	1.1
Do.		2.75	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	19.9	1.3
Total					

*Smooth edges: all denominations.

NOTE.—U.S. coins also circulate in Haiti.

HONDURAS

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 lempira.....		12.50	900 silver, 100 copper.....	31	2.5
50 centavos.....		6.25	.....do.....	24	2.0
Do.....		5.67	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24	2.0
20 centavos.....		2.50	900 silver, 100 copper.....	18	1.5
Do.....		2.27	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	18	1.5
10 centavos.....		7.00	.....do.....	26	2.0
5 centavos.....	5,000,000	5.00	.....do.....	21	2.0
2 centavos.....		3.00	95% copper, 5% tin.....	20	1.5
1 centavo.....		1.50	.....do.....	15	1.0
Total.....		5,000,000			

¹ 1972 coinage, manufactured by U.S. Mint, Denver, Colo., was dated 1972.

*Reeded edges: 1 lempira, 50 and 20 centavos. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 centavos.

HONG KONG

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 dollar.....	8,125,000	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.0	1.85
50 cents.....	36,800,000	5.83	.....do.....	23.6	1.60
10 cents.....	2,250,000	4.54	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	20.6	1.98
5 cents.....		2.59	.....do.....	16.5	1.80
Total.....	47,175,000				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bears the date 1973.

*Reeded edges: 1 dollar, 50 cents, 10, and 5-cent pieces.



Coinage of Honduras

HUNGARY

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
10 forint	n.a.	8.83	Nickel.....	mm.	mm.
5 forint	n.a.	5.73	.....do.....	28.0	1.90
2 forint	n.a.	4.44	"Brass 72"	24.3	1.63
1 forint	n.a.	1.40	97% aluminum, 3% magne- sium.	22.4	1.64
50 fillér	n.a.	1.20	.....do.....	22.8	1.80
20 fillér	n.a.	.90	.....do.....	21.5	1.60
10 fillér	n.a.	.60	.....do.....	20.4	1.40
5 fillér	n.a.	.60	99.5% aluminum.....	18.5	1.20
2 fillér	n.a.	.65	.....do.....	17.0	1.36
				18.0	1.11

¹ 1972 coinage, produced by Állami Pénzverde, Budapest, bore the year 1972.

n.a. Not available.

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 2 forint and 50, 10, 5, and 2 fillér pieces. Reeded edges: 1 forint and 20 fillér coins.

ICELAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
50 kronur		12.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	mm.	mm.
10 kronur		6.50	.....do.....	30.00	2.00
5 kronur	500,000	4.00	.....do.....	25.00	1.80
2 kronur		9.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	20.75	1.70
1 krona	2,500,000	4.75	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	28.00	2.08
50 aurar		2.40	.....do.....	22.50	1.50
25 aurar		2.40	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	19.00	1.20
10 aurar		1.50	.....do.....	17.00	1.45
Do.		.45	Aluminum.....	15.00	1.22
1 eyrir		1.60	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	15.00	1.15
Total		4,000,000		15.00	1.27

¹ 1972 5 kronur coins were struck at mints in the United Kingdom. The 1 krona pieces were made by the Royal Canadian Mint. All coins were dated 1973.

*Milled edges: 2 kronur, 1 krona, 50, 25, and 10 aurar. Smooth edges: 50, 10, and 5 kronur, and 1 eyrir.

INDIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter mm.	Thickness and edge*
10 rupees ²	Pieces 2,000,000	Grams 22.50	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, etc., 50 zinc.	36.00	
50 paise ³	104,900,000	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.00	1.55
25 paise	367,640,000	2.50	do.....	19.00	1.30
10 paise (12 scallops) ⁴	735,090,000	2.30	Aluminum with 3.5% to 4% magnesium.	26.00	2.25
5 paise (Square)	512,430,000	1.50	.....do.....	(*)	2.35
3 paise (Hexagonal)	9,740,000	1.25	.....do.....	(*)	1.95
2 paise (Square)	361,370,000	1.00	do.....	19.00	1.15
1 paise (Square)	62,090,000	.75	.....do.....	(*)	1.85
Total.....	2,055,160,000				

¹ 1972 coinage was produced at Indian Government Mints at Alipore, Bombay, and Hyderabad. The coins for regular issue bear the year 1972.

² Commemorative coins marking the 25th anniversary of India's independence from Great Britain. The obverse bears the dates 1947-1972. They were released Aug. 15, 1972.

³ Includes 58,940,000 commemorative coins with same obverse as 10 rupee coins.

⁴ Across corners 22 mm. Across flats 19 mm.

⁵ Across corners 21 mm. Across flats 19.55 mm.

⁶ Across flats 14.70 mm. Between opposite corners 17 mm.

*Serrated edges: 10 rupees, 50, and 25 paise coins. Smooth edges: Other denominations.

Previous issues of Indian coins in circulation in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter mm.	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 paise	5.00	Pure nickel.....	24.00	1.55
25 paise	2.50	.....do.....	19.00	1.30
20 paise	4.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	22.00	1.85
10 paise (8 scallops)	4.25	.....do.....	23.00	1.75

*Serrated edges: 50, 25, and 20 paise coins. Smooth edge: 10 paise.



Commemorative coinage of India



Coinage of India

INDONESIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter mm.	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams			
Commemorative coins: ¹					
25,000 rupiah	220	61.71	900 gold	55.00	2.00
20,000 rupiah	230	49.37	do	50.00	2.00
10,000 rupiah	250	24.68	do	40.00	1.60
5,000 rupiah	200	12.34	do	30.00	1.50
2,000 rupiah	570	4.93	do	18.00	1.60
1,000 rupiah		40.00	Pure silver	55.00	2.10
750 rupiah	500	30.00	do	45.00	2.30
500 rupiah	350	20.00	do	40.00	2.00
250 rupiah	200	10.00	do	30.00	1.80
200 rupiah	500	8.00	do	26.00	1.90
Subtotal		3,020			
Regular issue: ²					
50 rupiah	100,000,000	6.06	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.00	1.88
25 rupiah	100,000,000	3.52	do	20.00	1.56
10 rupiah	80,000,000	1.80	do	16.00	1.25
5 rupiah	150,000,000	3.03	Aluminum alloy	28.50	2.23
2 rupiah	30,000,000	2.29	do	26.00	2.00
1 rupiah	40,000,000	1.42	do	22.00	1.75
Subtotal	500,000,000				
Total	500,003,020				

¹ Mint producing commemorative coinage was not reported.

² Coins for regular issue were minted by Perum Peruri. The 50, 25, and 10 rupiah pieces were dated 1971, the other denominations bore the year 1970.

*Smooth edges: All commemorative coins and the 5, 2, and 1 rupiah pieces. Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 rupiah coins.

NOTE. Effective Jan. 1, 1972, the Indonesian Banknote Printing Co. and the mint (P.N. Arta Yasa) were merged, by virtue of Indonesian Government Decree No. 60, Sept. 15, 1971, into Perum Peruri.



Commemorative coinage of Indonesia



Coinage of Indonesia

IRAN (Year ended March 20, 1973)

Denomination	Coinage ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces		Grams		
10 rials	11,415,000	0.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	31	n.a.
10 rials	9,912,061	7.00	do	29	n.a.
5 rials	20,187,133	4.00	do	26	n.a.
2 rials	13,304,990	3.00	do	22.5	n.a.
1 rial	21,824,990	1.75	do	18.5	n.a.
50 dinars		2.50	91.5% copper, 8.5% aluminum	20	n.a.
Total	77,040,184				

¹ Coinage for the Iranian financial year ended Mar. 20, 1973, bearing the date 1351 in Arabic, was made by the Mint of the Central Bank of Iran.

*Serrated edges.

n.a. Not available.

IRAQ

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces		Grams		
5 dinars ²		13.47	916.6 gold	28.40	n.a.
1 dinar ³	50,000	31.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	40.00	3.10
25 fils ⁴	497,600	15.00	Pure nickel	33.00	n.a.
100 fils		10.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	29.00	n.a.
Do.	6,000,000	11.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.00	n.a.
5 fils	12,000,000	5.50	do	23.00	1.73
25 fils		2.50	do	20.00	1.24
10 fils	6,000,000	6.75	do	26.00	n.a.
5 fils		5.75	Stainless steel, chrome	26.00	n.a.
Do.	9,000,000	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.00	n.a.
1 fils		4.00	Stainless steel, chrome	22.00	n.a.
		2.50	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	19.00	n.a.
Total	33,547,600				

¹ The 1 dinar coins were made by the Swiss Federal Mint and dated 1972. Other 1972 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1392-1972.

² To commemorate Golden Jubilee of the Iraqi Army.

³ Commemorative coins: 250,000 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Al Ba'ath Party, 247,600 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Iraqi Bank.

⁴ Coins have 12 scallops.

⁵ Coin is 10-sided. Diameter, inside measurement.

*In 1972 issued 100 fils. Milled edges: 5 and 1 dinars, 50, 25, and 10 fils. Smooth edge: 1 fils and cupronickel 10 and 5 fils coins.

n.a. Not available.

IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal coins: ¹					
50 new pence	Pieces	Grams	75% copper, 25% nickel	mm.	mm.
50 new pence		13.50	-----	30.00	2.50
10 new pence		11.31	-----do-----	28.50	2.23
5 new pence		5.66	-----do-----	23.60	1.73
2 new pence		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.91	1.78
1 new penny		3.56	-----do-----	20.32	1.50
½ new penny		1.78	-----do-----	17.14	1.09
Total...					

¹ Ireland converted to the decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.

*Milled edges: New 5 and 10 pence coins. Smooth edges: New 50, 2, 1, and ½ pence coins.

ISLE OF MAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams			
Crown		28.28	925 silver, 75 copper	mm.	mm.
Do		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.61	n.a.
50 new pence ¹		13.50	-----do-----	38.61	n.a.
10 new pence		11.37	-----do-----	30.00	n.a.
5 new pence		5.66	-----do-----	28.50	n.a.
2 new pence		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% nickel.	23.60	n.a.
1 new penny		3.56	-----do-----	25.91	n.a.
½ new penny		1.78	-----do-----	20.32	n.a.
Total...				17.15	n.a.

¹ Seven-sided coin.*Milled edges: 1 crown, 10, and 5 pence coins. Smooth edges: 50, 2, 1, and half new pence pieces.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The crown was reported to be the first struck specifically for the Isle of Man since 1840. Design on reverse portrays the famous tailless Manx cat. British coins are in general circulation on the Isle of Man. The new pence coins were placed in circulation in October 1971.

ISRAEL

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
Commemorative coins:					
100 pounds (Peace).	.....	25.00	800 gold, 20 silver, 180 copper..	33.00	1.75
Do.	.....	26.68	916.6 gold, 83.4 copper.....	33.00	1.76
50 pounds	.....	13.34	..... do	27.00	1.31
20 pounds	.....	7.99	..... do	22.00	1.60
10 pounds	.....	26.00	935 silver, 65 copper	36.70	3.00
Do	146,600	26.00	900 silver, 100 copper	36.70	3.25
1/2 pound	.....	22.00	Gold 900/1000.....	30.00	3.25
5 pounds	97,500	20.00	750 silver, 250 copper.....	34.00	n.a.
1 pound	.....	14.10	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	32.20	2.40
1/2 pound	.....	12.00	..... do	29.50	2.40
Total	244,100				
Trade coins:					
1 pound	2,489,000	9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	27.50	2.20
1/2 pound	211,000	6.80	..... do	24.50	2.00
25 agorot	1,633,000	6.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	25.50	1.90
10 agorot	19,663,112	4.20	..... do	21.50	1.80
5 agorot	8,305,000	2.32	..... do	17.50	1.60
1 agora	24,912,000	1.03	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	20.00	1.35
Total	57,183,112				
Grand total	57,427,212				

* Three different commemorative coins, all made by Israeli Mint, Jerusalem: 1) "Let My People Go," 24.18g, milled edge, Al to 1971 mintage; 2) 65.00g "Iach Aviation," of which 15,000 are proof, Al; 3) 75.00g "Tikkunei Ha-Ran," of which 12,500 are proof, 30.00g with Mint mark, and 15,000 without Mint mark. The Aviation and Pidyon Ha Ben coins bear the year 1972 in Hebrew and Arabic numerals.

† Commemorating Hannukah, the Feast of Lights. Includes 22,500 proof coins.

‡ These coins bear Hebrew dates corresponding to 1972 and were struck at Israeli Mint, Jerusalem.

* Smooth edges: 100 pounds, nonproof commemorative 10 and 5 pounds, 25, 10, and 5 agorot coins. Milled edges: 10 and 5 pound proofs and 1/2 pound trade coins. Alternating milled and plain edges: 1 pound coins. The 1 agora has 12 scallops.

n.a. Not available.

ITALY

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1,000 lire ²	.....	14.60	"Lega argento" (835 silver, 165 copper).	31.4	2.5
500 lire	.....	11.00	do	29.0	2.2
100 lire	31,170,000	8.00	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18% chrome).	27.8	2.0
50 lire	39,000,000	6.25	do	24.8	2.0
25 lire	33,975,000	3.60	"Bronzital" (92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel).	21.3	1.8
10 lire	61,200,000	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).	23.3	1.6
5 lire	16,400,000	1.00	do	20.2	1.5
2 lire	.....	0.80	do	18.3	1.4
1 lira	.....	0.625	do	17.2	1.2
Total	181,745,000				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by the Italian Government Mint, bears the date 1972.

² Commemorating proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy in 1870.

* Lettered edge 5 lire are serrated edge; 100, 50, and 2 lire smooth edges; 20, 10, 5, and 1 lira coins

NOTE.—Coins of Italy circulate in San Marino, concurrently with new San Marino coinage.

IVORY COAST, REPUBLIC OF See Africa, West Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

JAMAICA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal: ²					
1 dollar.....	<i>Pieces</i> 650	<i>Grams</i> 28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	<i>mm.</i> 38.61	<i>mm.</i> n.a.
25 cents.....	650	14.14	.....do.....	32.31	1.93
20 cents.....	650	11.31	.....do.....	28.50	2.03
10 cents.....	2,000, 650	5.66	.....do.....	23.60	1.45
5 cents.....	2,000, 650	2.83	.....do.....	19.41	1.09
1 cent.....	5,625, 650	4.15	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	1.35
Total.....		9,628,900			

¹ Coins made by mints in the United Kingdom. 650 proof sets were dated 1960, other coins bore the year 1972.

² The decimalization of Jamaican currency was completed on Sept. 8, 1969.

* Reeded edges: \$1, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edge: 1 cent.

n.a. Not available.

JAPAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
100 yen ²	<i>Pieces</i> 9,000,000	<i>Grams</i> 12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	<i>mm.</i> 30.0	<i>mm.</i> 2.38
Do.....	468,950,000	4.8	.....do.....	22.6	1.70
50 yen.....	138,980,000	4.0	.....do.....	³ 21.0	1.75
10 yen.....	634,950,000	4.5	95% copper, 4%-3% zinc, 1%-2% tin.	23.5	1.50
5 yen.....	562,950,000	3.75	60%-70% copper, 40%-30% zinc.	⁴ 22.0	1.50
1 yen.....	1,274,950,000	1.0	Pure aluminum.....	20.0	1.50
Total.....	3,089,780,000				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by the Japanese Government Mint, bears the date 47th year of the Showa.

² Commemorating 11th Winter Olympic Games held in 1972 in Japan.

³ With central hole 4 mm. in diameter.

⁴ With central hole 5 mm. in diameter.

* Milled edges: 100 and 50 yen. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 yen coins.

Previous issues of Japanese coins outstanding in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
1,000 yen (Commemorative).....	<i>Grams</i> 20.0	925 silver, 75 copper.....	<i>mm.</i> 35.0	<i>mm.</i> 2.5
100 yen.....	4.8	600 silver, 300 copper, 100 zinc.....	22.6	1.7
Do.....	9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.0	2.0
50 yen.....	5.5	Pure nickel.....	25.0	1.6
Do.....	5.0	.....do.....	¹ 25.0	1.6
10 yen.....	4.5	95% copper, 4%-3% zinc, 1%-2% tin.	23.5	1.5
5 yen.....	4.0	60%-70% copper, 40%-30% zinc.....	² 22.0	1.64

¹ With central hole 6 mm. in diameter.

² With central hole 5 mm. in diameter.

* Milled edges: 1,000 and 100 yen; 50 yen of 5.5 gram weight; 10 yen and 5 yen. Smooth edges: 50 yen of 5 gram weight.



Coinage of Japan

JERSEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 new pence.....		13.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.00	2.29
10 new pence.....		11.31	do.....	28.50	2.31
5 new pence.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	1.72
2 new pence.....		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	25.91	1.55
1 new penny.....		3.56	do.....	20.32	1.27
½ new penny.....		1.75	do.....	17.15	.89
Total.....					

*Smooth edge: 50, 2, 1, and ½ pence pieces. Milled edges: 10 and 5 pence coins.

NOTE.— Jersey converted to the decimal system on Feb. 15, 1971, which was "D Day" for the United Kingdom. United Kingdom coins also circulate in Jersey.

JORDAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
250 fils.....		17.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	34	2.4
100 fils.....		12.00	do.....	30	2.2
50 fils.....		7.50	do.....	26	1.9
25 fils.....		4.75	do.....	22	1.7
20 fils.....		3.75	do.....	20	1.6
10 fils.....	600,000	10.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	28	2.2
Do.....		10.00	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	28	2.2
5 fils.....		6.00	do.....	24	1.8
Do.....	400,000	6.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	24	1.8
1 fils.....		3.00	do.....	18	1.6
Do.....		3.00	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	18	1.6
Total.....		1,000,000			

¹ Coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bore the years 1392-1972.

*Milled edges: 250, 100, 50, 25, and 20 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.

KENYA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
2 shillings.....		14.14	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	32.30	2.26
1 shilling.....		7.78	do.....	27.74	1.45
50 cents.....		3.89	do.....	20.96	1.32
25 cents.....		2.59	do.....	18.06	1.35
10 cents.....		9.43	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	30.86	1.47
5 cents.....		5.67	do.....	25.48	1.30
Total.....					

*Milled edges: 2 shillings, 1 shilling, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 10 and 5 cents.

NOTE.— These coins were introduced in 1967 to replace East African Currency Board coins, which ceased to be legal tender in Kenya on Apr. 10, 1969.

KOREA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Regular:	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
100 won.....	20,012,000	5.42	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.00	n.a.
50 won ²	6,003,600	4.16	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.....	21.60	n.a.
10 won.....	270,162,000	4.06	65% copper, 35% zinc.....	22.86	n.a.
5 won.....	60,084,000	2.95	do.....	20.40	n.a.
1 won.....		.73	Pure aluminum.....	17.20	1.39
Subtotal.....	356,261,600				
Commemorative:					
25,000 won.....		96.80	900 gold, 100 copper.....	60.00	n.a.
20,000 won.....		77.44	do.....	55.00	n.a.
10,000 won.....		38.72	do.....	40.00	n.a.
5,000 won.....		19.36	do.....	32.00	n.a.
2,500 won.....		9.68	do.....	26.00	n.a.
1,000 won.....		3.87	do.....	18.00	n.a.
500 won.....		56.02	Pure silver.....	55.00	n.a.
250 won.....		28.01	do.....	40.00	n.a.
100 won.....		14.00	do.....	30.00	n.a.
50 won.....		11.20	do.....	28.00	n.a.
25 won.....		5.60	do.....	21.00	n.a.
10 won.....		2.80	do.....	16.00	n.a.
Subtotal.....					
Grand total.....	356,261,600				

¹ 1972 coinage, made by Korean Mint, Pusan, was dated 1972.² First manufactured in 1972. An FAO food plan coin.

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 won coins. Reeded edges: 100, 50, and 10 wons.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—In addition to coins described above, former issues of hwani coins circulate. Their specifications are as follows:

	Weight Grams	Diameter mm.	Thickness mm.	Metallic composition
50 hwani (5 won).....	3.69	22.86	1.27	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.
10 hwani (1 won).....	2.46	19.10	1.17	95% copper, 5% zinc.
1 won.....	1.70	17.20	1.13	60% copper, 40% zinc.

KUWAIT

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
100 fils.....	400,000	6.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	26	1.48
50 fils.....	900,000	4.5	do.....	23	1.47
20 fils.....	1,440,000	3.0	do.....	20	1.32
10 fils.....	1,120,000	3.75	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% tin.....	21	1.52
5 fils.....	800,000	2.5	do.....	19.5	1.22
1 fil.....	500,000	2.0	do.....	17	n.a.
Total.....	5,160,000				

¹ The 1972 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. The dates on the coins were 13.2.1972.

*Milled edges: 100, 50, and 20 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Distinctive Kuwaiti coins were first coined during 1960, and first issued during 1961. The Kuwaiti Dinar is divided into 1,000 fils.



Coinage of Korea

LAOS—No metallic coins have been in circulation in Laos since 1978.

LEBANON

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 piastre (pound)	5	5	Pure nickel	35.5	1.75
5 piastres	5	6.0	do	24.0	1.75
25 piastres	8,000,000	4.0	92% copper, 5% aluminum, 3% nickel	23.5	1.4
10 piastres	12,000,000	3.2	do	21.0	n.a.
5 piastres	12,000,000	2.2	do	18.0	n.a.
Total	32,000,000				

¹ Coins were produced in 1972 before the year 1972. The 10 and 5 piastres were made by the French Government Mint, Paris. The 25 piastres were manufactured by Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A.G., West Germany.

*Milled edges: all denominations.

n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Lebanese coins outstanding in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 piastres	5.0	600 silver, 400 copper	24	1.4
25 piastres	4.0	91% copper, 7% aluminum	23.5	1.4
5 piastres	2.9	do	22	1.6
2½ piastres	2.75	do	20	1.6
1 piastre ²	2.0	do	18	1.6

¹ Round coin with central hole measuring 4 mm. in diameter. Few 2½ piastres are in circulation.

² Round coin with central hole measuring 6 mm. in diameter. Few 1 piastres are in circulation.

*Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 piastres. Smooth edges: 5, 2½, and 1 piastres.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, ATLANTIC GROUP—See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

LESOTHO (formerly Basutoland)—Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in Lesotho

LIBERIA

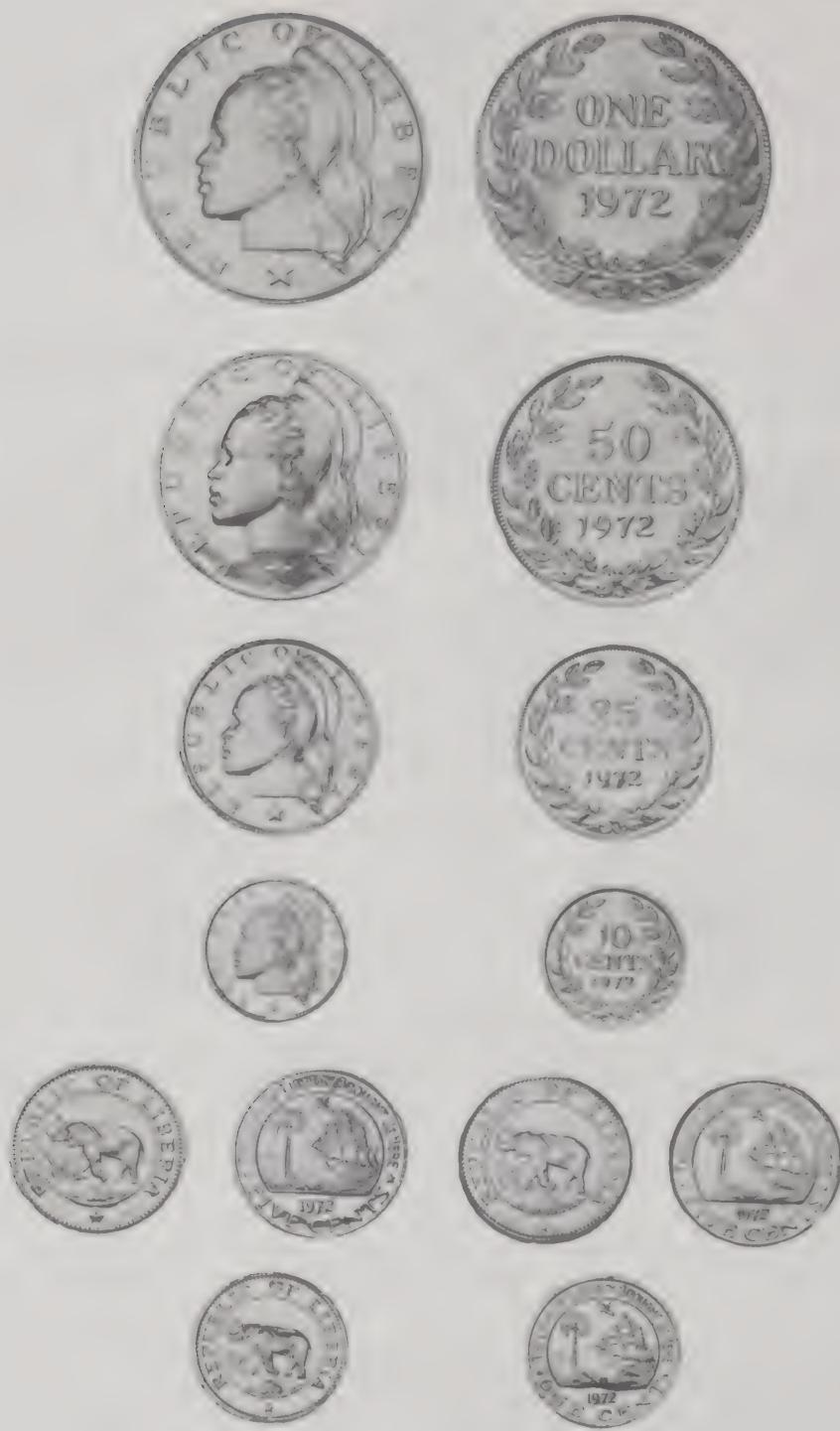
Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
25 dollars ²		23.31	910 silver, 90 copper	30.20	2.30
1 dollar	4,866	17.94	75% copper, 25% nickel	34.00	2.74
50 cents	4,866	8.97	do	29.00	1.91
25 cents	4,866	4.48	do	23.00	1.50
1 cent	4,866	1.79	do	16.99	1.17
5 cents	3,004,866	4.15	do	19.99	1.73
1 cent	10,004,886	2.59	95% copper, 5% zinc	17.91	1.40
Total	13,026,196				

¹ 1966 proof set (one each of each denomination from \$1 through 1 cent) made by the U.S. Mint's San Francisco Assay Office up to 1972. Other coins made by U.S. Mint, Denver, Colo.

² Swiss Federal Mint made these silver pieces.

*Reeded edges: 1 dollar, 50, 25, and 10 cent coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

NOTE—Minor amounts of U.S. coins circulate in Liberia.



Coinage of Liberia

LIBYA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
Pound-millieme system:					n.a.
10 pounds.....		8.20	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	21	
100 milliemes.....		11.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30	2.0
50 milliemes.....		7.00	do	26	1.4
20 milliemes.....		6.00	do	24	1.8
10 milliemes.....		3.25	do	20	1.5
5 milliemes.....		2.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	(*)	1.2
1 millieme.....		1.50	do	16	1.0
Total					

¹ Twelve scallops, measuring 26.0 mm. across scallops, and 24.3 mm. inside scallops.

² Twelve scallops, measuring 20.0 mm. across scallops, and 18.7 mm. inside scallops.

*Milled edges: 100, and 10 dirhams. Smooth edges: 50, 20, 5, and 1 dirham coins.

n.a. Not available

NOTE.—The name of the pound was changed to the Libyan dinar, with units of dirhams, on Sept. 1, 1971.

LIECHTENSTEIN—Coins of Switzerland circulate in Liechtenstein

LUXEMBOURG

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
250 francs ²		25.00	835 silver, 165 copper.....	37	2.30
100 francs ²		18.00	do	33	2.05
10 francs.....	3,000,000	8.00	Pure nickel.....	27	2.00
5 francs.....		6.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24	1.75
1 franc.....		4.00	do	21	1.51
25 centimes.....		0.76	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	19	1.00
Total		3,000,000			

¹ 1972 coinage made by Belgian Government Mint, Brussels, was dated 1972.

² Commemorative issue.

*Milled edges: 250, 100, 5 and 1 franc coins. Smooth edge: 10 francs and 25 centimes.

NOTE.—Belgian coins also circulate in Luxembourg.

MADAGASCAR—See Malagasy Republic

MADEIRA ISLANDS—Coins of Portugal circulate in Madeira Islands

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams			
20 francs.....	2,000,000	6.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	mm. 24.5	mm. 1.70
Do.....		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum..... do.....	23.5 20	1.70 1.70
10 francs.....	5,050,000	3.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	21.0	1.70
Do.....		3.5	Stainless steel..... 95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	22 31	2.00 2.30
5 francs.....	10,000,000	5.0	Stainless steel..... 95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	19	1.88
Do.....		3.5	Stainless steel..... 95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27	1.90
2 francs.....		3.4	Stainless steel..... 95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	17	1.66
Do.....		2.2	Stainless steel..... 95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	23	1.40
1 franc.....		2.4	Stainless steel..... 95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.		
Do.....		1.3			
Total.....		17,050,000			

¹ Mint not reported. Coins issued by Malagasy Currency Institute in 1972, believed struck in 1970, but not previously reported.

*Smooth edges.

MALAWI

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams			
Decimal coins: ²				mm.	mm.
1 kwacha.....		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.7	n.a.
20 tambala.....		11.31	do.....	28.5	2.31
10 tambala.....		5.66	do.....	23.6	1.45
5 tambala.....		2.83	do.....	19.4	1.40
2 tambala.....	5,000,000	3.56	97% copper, 2.5% nickel, 0.5% zinc.	20.3	n.a.
1 tambala.....	5,350,000	1.78	do.....	17.2	n.a.
Total.....		10,350,000			

¹ 1972 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1973.

² Five new denominations of Malawi coins were issued for general circulation at the time of conversion to decimal currency on Feb. 15, 1971.

*Smooth edges: ² and 1 tambala. Reeded edges: 20, 10, and 5 tambala. Incuse-lettered edge: 1 kwacha. n.a. Not available.

MALAYSIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams			
100 dollars.....		18.66	917 gold, 83 copper.....	mm. 27.76	mm. 2.21
5 dollars ²		29.03	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.00	3.20
1 dollar.....	2,878,995	16.85	do.....	33.35	2.41
50 cents.....	6,452,350	9.33	do.....	27.76	2.16
20 cents.....		5.65	do.....	23.60	1.70
10 cents.....	32,219	2.83	do.....	19.41	1.35
5 cents.....	16,647,712	1.41	do.....	16.26	0.97
1 cents.....	17,474,922	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	1.12
Total.....		43,486,198			

¹ All 1972 coinage was struck by Kilang Wang (New Malaysian Mint). All coins were dated 1971 except 500,000 \$1 pieces dated 1972.

² Coins commemorate former Prime Minister Y.T.M. Tunku Rahman Putra Al-Haj's 13 years as premier.

³ Includes 500,000 coins commemorating the first anniversary of Kuala Lumpur's status as a city.

*Milled edges: \$100, \$5, and 20, 10, and 5 cent coins. Lettered edges: \$1 and 50 cent pieces. Smooth edges: 1 cent coin.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The Central Bank of Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia, replaced the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, as the sole currency issuing authority in Malaysia on June 12, 1967. The Malaysian dollar, the monetary unit, replaced the Malayan dollar on June 12, 1967. Malaysian coins replaced coins of Malaya and British Borneo.

MALDIVE REPUBLIC

Denomination	Colnage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 laris.....		5.66	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	23.60	n.a.
25 laris.....		4.15	do.....	20.19	n.a.
10 laris.....		5.18	do.....	(¹)	n.a.
5 laris.....		2.50	do.....	(²)	n.a.
2 laris.....		3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	(³)	n.a.
1 lari.....		1.50	do.....	15.01	n.a.
Total.....					

* Twelve scallops, measuring 23.1 mm. across scallops, 21.6 mm. inside scallops.

† Four scallops, measuring 20.3 mm. across scallops, 17.8 mm. inside scallops.

‡ Square coin with rounded corners, 18.2 mm. across flats, 21.5 mm. across diagonals.

§ 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 and 1 laris. Smooth edges. 10, 5, 2, and 1 lari coins.

n.a. Not available.

MALI

Denomination	Colnage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition ²	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
25 francs.....	n.a.	2.50	Aluminum.....	27.0	1.6
10 francs.....	n.a.	1.50	Magnesium.....	23.5	1.6
5 francs.....	n.a.	1.00	Manganese.....	20.0	1.7

¹ 1972 Malian coinage was produced in Czechoslovakia at the Prague Mint and was dated 1961.

² Proportions of metals unknown to Malians.

* Reeded edges: all denominations.

n.a. Not available.

MALTA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
50 cents.....	<i>Pieces</i> 2,678,016	<i>Grams</i> 13.60	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	<i>mm.</i> 31.19	<i>mm.</i> n.a.
10 cents.....	6,178,016	11.31	.....do.....	28.50	n.a.
5 cents.....	3,178,016	5.66	.....do.....	23.60	n.a.
2 cents.....	5,638,016	2.26	.....do.....	17.78	n.a.
1 cent.....	5,648,016	7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	25.91	n.a.
5 mils.....	4,316,016	2.11	Aluminum.....	26.00	n.a.
3 mils.....	28,016	1.45	.....do.....	23.11	n.a.
2 mils.....	28,016	.95	.....do.....	20.31	n.a.
Total.....	27,692,128				

¹ 1972 coinage, made by Royal Mint, London, included 10,016 proof sets. All coins bore the year 1972. These coins are reported to be the first coins issued to bear the inscription "Malta."

*Smooth edges: 50, 2, 1 cent pieces and 5, 3, 2 mils. Reeded edges: 10 and 5 cent coins.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Unofficial sources reported a new Order of Malta Mint, which produced its first coinage in 1972. Details were not available from Malta.

MARQUEZAS ISLANDS—See French Polynesia

MAURITANIA, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

MAURITIUS

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
200 rupees.....	<i>Pieces</i> 1,500	<i>Grams</i> 15.56	916.6 gold.....	<i>mm.</i> 27.76	<i>mm.</i> n.a.
1 rupee.....	1,500,000	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.	2.44
½ rupee.....		5.83	.....do.....	23.6	n.a.
25 cents.....		2.92	.....do.....	19.	n.a.
10 cents (12 scallops).....	500,000	5.18	.....do.....	23.5	1.75
5 cents.....		9.72	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	28.4	1.70
Do.....	1,000,000	9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	28.4	1.70
2 cents.....		3.89	.....do.....	23.1	1.02
Do.....		3.89	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	23.1	1.02
1 cent.....		1.94	.....do.....	17.8	.91
Do.....		1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	17.8	.91
Total.....	3,001,500				

¹ Coins were made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1971.

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent coins. Milled edge: 200 rupee and 25 cents. Security edge: 1 rupee.

n.a. Not available.

MEXICO

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
25 pesos	2,000,000	22.50	720 silver, 280 copper	38.00	1.96
5 pesos	75,000,000	14.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	33.00	2.22
1 peso	120,000,000	9.00	do	29.00	1.95
5 centavos	16,000,000	6.50	do	25.10	1.87
20 centavos		10.00	95% copper, 5% zinc	28.60	2.23
3 centavos	225,000,000	2.75	85% copper, 15% zinc	18.00	1.49
1 centavo	1,000,000	1.50	do	13.00	n.a.
Total	439,000,000				

¹ Made by the Mexican Government Mints. Coins were dated 1972.

* Milled edge: 1 peso and 50 centavos. Smooth edges: 20, 5, and 1 centavo coins. Lettered edge: 25 and 5 pesos coins.

n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Mexican coins outstanding in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>			
25 pesos	22.50	720 silver, 280 copper	38.0	1.96
10 pesos	28.89	900 silver, 100 copper	40.0	n.a.
5 pesos	18.06	720 silver, 280 copper	36.0	n.a.
Do	27.78	do	40.0	3.00
1 peso	16.00	100 silver, 700 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc	34.5	1.91
Do	13.33	300 silver, 500 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc	32.0	2.30
50 centavos	6.67	do	26.0	1.70
Do	14.00	95% copper, 2.5% tin, 2.5% zinc	33.0	n.a.
25 centavos	5.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	23.0	1.47
Do	3.33	300 silver, 500 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc	21.5	1.30
10 centavos	5.50	95% copper, 5% zinc	23.5	1.42
Do	5.50	80% copper, 20% nickel	23.5	1.40
5 centavos	4.00	do	20.5	1.70
Do	6.50	95% copper, 5% zinc	25.5	1.80
1 centavo	2.00	85% copper, 15% nickel	16.0	1.14

* Lettered edges: 25 and 10 pesos, 5 pesos of 27.78 gram weight, and 1 peso of 16.00 g. weight. Milled edges:
5 pesos of 18.06 gram weight, 1 peso of 13.33 gram weight, 50 and 25 centavos, 80% smooth edges; 10, 5, and 1 centavos.

n.a. Not available.

MONACO

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
10 francs		25	900 silver, 100 copper	37.0	n.a.
5 francs		12	835 silver, 165 copper	29.0	2.2
1 franc		6	Nickel	24.0	1.9
½ franc		4.5	do	19.5	n.a.
50 centimes		7	Bronze-aluminum	25.0	n.a.
20 centimes		4	do	23.5	n.a.
10 centimes		3	do	20.0	n.a.

* Reeded edges: 10, 5, 1, and ½ franc coins. Smooth edges: 50, 20, and 10 centimes.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—French coins also circulate in Monaco.

MOROCCO

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
1 dirham	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
50 francs	7,200,000	6.00	Pure nickel	24	1.82
	2,000,000	8.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	27	2.20
20 francs	3,000,000	4.00	do	23	1.60
10 francs	4,500,000	3.00	do	20	1.60
5 francs	1,600,000	1.85	Aluminum	25	1.90
1 franc	1,000,000	.80	do	19	1.40
Total	19,300,000				

¹ The 1972 coinage was made at the French Government Mint in Paris. Moslem year dates on coins: 1 dirham 1384; 50, 20, and 10 francs 1371; and 5 and 1 franc coins 1370.

*Milled edge: 1 dirham. Smooth edges: all other denominations.

Previous issues of Moroccan coins also outstanding in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>			
5 dirhams	11.75	720 silver, 280 copper	mm.	mm.
1 dirham	6.00	do	29	2.20
500 francs	22.50	900 silver, 100 copper	24	1.82
200 francs	8.00	720 silver, 280 copper	36	2.70
100 francs	4.00	do	27	1.70
5 francs	1.85	99% aluminum, 1% other	22	1.30
2 francs	1.20	do	25	1.90
1 franc	.80	do	22	1.60
			19	1.40

*Milled edges: 5 and 1 dirham coins, 500, 200, 100 francs. Smooth edges: 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 franc coins.

MUSCAT AND OMAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
15 rial.....	336	7.99	916.6 gold.....	22.05	n.a.
1 rial.....	100	46.65	.....do.....	38.74	n.a.
rial.....	100	26.60	.....do.....	33.02	n.a.
100 baiza.....		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.50	2.24
50 baiza.....		6.48	.....do.....	23.98	1.85
25 baiza.....		3.00	.....do.....	17.98	n.a.
12 baiza.....		n.a.	.....do.....	n.a.	n.a.
10 baiza.....		4.76	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	22.48	1.60
5 baiza.....	2,000,000	3.11	.....do.....	19.00	n.a.
2 baiza.....		1.75	.....do.....	15.98	1.24
Total.....		2,000.536			

¹ Coinage made by mints in the United Kingdom. Gold coins are proof and bear year 1391. Other coins bear year 1390. Coins believed to have been ordered when area was designated "Muscat and Oman," status of area at end of 1972 unclear.

* Milled edges: 15, 1, and 1/2 rials and 100, 50, and 25 baiza. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1/2 baiza; 20 and 10 baiza unknown.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—New currency, the Saudi rial, issued May 7, 1970, replaced the Indian external rupee. Name of area changed to Sultanate of Oman.

NEPAL

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
Dhal (1 rupee).....	7,410	10.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	mm.	mm.
Mohar (1/2 rupee).....	7,724	5.0	.....do.....	27.50	1.85
Suka (25 pice).....	8,071	3.0	.....do.....	23.50	1.81
Das paise (10 pice).....	4,026,593	4.0	66% copper, 34% zinc.....	19.00	1.21
Panch paise (5 pice).....	28,114,594	1.2	100% aluminum.....	21.00	1.34
Dui paise (2 pice).....	5,223,423	0.9	.....do.....	20.50	1.31
Ek paise (1 pice).....	6,843,019	0.6	.....do.....	18.50	1.21
Total.....	44,230,834			16.50	1.01

¹ Production for general circulation by His Majesty's Government Mint, Kathmandu, Nepal. The coins bear Sambat Era date 2028 or 2029. Production includes 2,380 proof sets made by the San Francisco Mint for the U.S. Mint.

* Milled edges: Dabal, mohar, and suka. Smooth edges: Das, panch, dui, and ek paise.

NEPAL—Continued

Previous issues of Nepalese coins

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Bakla Ashrafi.....				
Patla Ashrafi.....	11.66	995 gold, 5 other.....	25.2	1.22
½ Ashrafi.....	5.83	do.....	25.2	.61
¾ Ashrafi.....	1.94	do.....	18.29	.28
Dabal (rupee).....	11.08	800 silver, 200 copper.....	29.6	1.6
Do.....	11.08	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper.....	29.6	1.6
Do.....	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	29.6	1.9
Do.....	11.66	do.....	28.6	2.34
Mohur (50 pice).....	5.54	800 silver, 200 copper.....	25.2	1.2
Do.....	5.54	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper.....	25.2	1.2
Do.....	5.83	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	25.2	1.4
Do.....	5.83	do.....	24.8	1.4
Suka (25 pice).....	2.92	do.....	19.1	1.16
Do.....	2.90	do.....	19.0	1.19
Pachannl.....	2.22	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper.....	18.3	.9
Do.....	2.33	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	17.8	1.1
Das paise (10 pice).....	6.48	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	24.8	1.5
Do.....	5.00	do.....	24.8	1.3
Panch paise (5 pice).....	3.89	95% copper, 5% aluminum.....	24.8	1.3
Do.....	3.00	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	22.2	1
Do.....	3.00	95% copper, 5% aluminum.....	22.2	1
Do.....	3.24	70% copper, 20% nickel, 10% zinc.....	20.3	1
4 pice ¹	2.36	66% copper, 34% zinc.....	19.1	-----
Dui paise (2 pice).....	3.89	do.....	22.9	1.1
Do.....	2.60	do.....	20.8	.9
Do.....	2.27	do.....	19.1	.9
Do.....	2.25	do.....	19.0	.9
Ek paise (1 pice).....	1.50	do.....	16.5	.80
Do.....	1.43	do.....	16.5	.8
Do.....	1.94	do.....	20.1	.7
Do.....	1.62	do.....	18.3	.7

¹ Coin has central hole.

*Not available.

NOTE.—There are 100 pice to the dabal.

NETHERLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
		<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		
10 guilders ²		25.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	38.0	2.6
2½ guilders.....	20,000,000	10.0	Pure nickel.....	29.0	2.3
Do.....		15.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	33.0	2.2
1 guilder.....	60,000,000	6.0	Pure nickel.....	25.0	1.8
Do.....		6.5	720 silver, 280 copper.....	25.0	1.8
25 cents.....	50,000,000	3.0	Pure nickel.....	19.0	1.5
10 cents.....	60,000,000	1.5	do.....	15.0	1.2
5 cents.....	25,000,000	3.5	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.....	21.0	1.5
1 cent.....	40,000,000	2.0	do.....	17.0	1.3
Total.....	255,000,000				

¹ Coins made at Netherlands Government Mint, Utrecht, and dated 1972.² Commemorative coins marking 25th anniversary of Netherlands liberation from Germany, bearing dates 1945-1970.

*Letteried edges: 10, 2½, and 1 guilders. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.



Coinage of Nepal

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURACAO)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 guilder		10.00	720 silver, 280 copper	28.0	2.0
Do		9.00	Pure nickel	28.0	2.1
25 cents		3.58	640 silver, 360 copper	19.0	1.5
Do		3.50	Pure nickel	20.0	1.6
10 cents		1.40	640 silver, 360 copper	15.0	1.1
Do	600,000	2.00	Pure nickel	16.0	1.4
5 cents	2,000,000	4.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	18.0	1.8
2½ cents		4.00	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% tin	23.5	1.4
Do		4.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	22.0	1.6
1 cent	1,000,000	2.50	do	18.0	1.4
Do		2.50	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% tin	19.0	1.4
Total		3,600,000			

¹ 1972 coinage was made by Netherlands Government Mint, Utrecht. The year on the coins was 1971.² Square coin with rounded corners. (Diameter measurement across sides.)

*Letter edging: 1 guilder. Smooth edges: 5, 2½, and 1 cent pieces. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cent coins.

NEW CALEDONIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 francs	300,000	15.00	Pure nickel	33.0	2.2
20 francs	700,000	10.00	do	28.5	2.1
10 francs	600,000	6.00	do	24.0	1.8
5 francs		3.50	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium	31.0	n.a.
2 francs		2.20	do	27.0	n.a.
1 franc	600,000	1.30	do	23.0	n.a.
55 centimes		.70	do	18.0	n.a.
Total		2,200,000			

¹ 1972 coinage produced by the French Government Mint, Paris.

*Milled edges 50, 20, and 10 francs. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 franc coins. Other denominations not reported.

n.a. Not available.

NEW GUINEA

Australian coins circulate in the United Nations Trust Territory of New Guinea (located in the northeastern portion of New Guinea and administered by Australia), as well as in Papua (located in the southeastern portion of New Guinea and owned by Australia).

NEW HEBRIDES

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
100 francs.....		25	83% silver, 16% copper.....	37.00	2.6
50 francs.....	200,000	15	Pure nickel.....	33.00	n.a.
20 francs.....		10	do.....	28.50	2.1
10 francs.....		6	do.....	24.00	1.8
5 francs.....		4	92% copper, 8% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	23.50	n.a.
2 francs.....		3	do.....	20.00	n.a.
1 franc.....		2	do.....	17.00	n.a.
Total.....	200,000				

¹ 1972 coinage made by French Government Mint, Paris.

*Reeded edges: 100, 50, 20, and 10 francs. Smooth edges: 5, 2, and 1 franc pieces.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—In addition to the New Hebrides coins, Australian, metropolitan French, and United Kingdom coins circulate in New Hebrides.

NEW ZEALAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 dollar.....		27.22	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.74	3.07
50 cents.....	1,408,000	13.61	do.....	31.75	2.24
20 cents.....	1,516,000	11.31	do.....	28.57	2.29
10 cents.....	2,024,000	5.66	do.....	23.62	1.73
5 cents.....	20,000,000	2.83	do.....	19.43	1.35
2 cents.....	17,501,000	4.15	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.08	1.60
1 cent.....	10,040,000	2.07	do.....	17.53	1.17
Total.....	52,489,000				

¹ All 1972 coinage was dated 1972 and was made by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra.

* Edges of 50 cents has alternate milled and smooth sections. Milled edges: \$1, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents and 1 cent.

NOTE.—The decimal system of currency was introduced in New Zealand on July 10, 1967.

Nondecimal coins of New Zealand in circulation in 1972

Denomination issued under pound-shilling-pence system	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		mm.	mm.
Florin (2 shillings).....	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.57	2.29
Shilling.....	5.66	do.....	23.62	1.73
Sixpence.....	2.83	do.....	19.43	1.35

*Not reported.

NICARAGUA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
1 cordoba-----	20,000,000	9.5	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	mm.	mm.
50 centavos-----		8	-----do-----	29	n.a.
25 centavos-----	4,000,000	5	-----do-----	26	2.0
10 centavos-----	10,000,000	4	Steel core with 5% nickel bonded to each side.	23	1.8
5 centavos-----	10,000,000	3	-----do-----	20	1.8
Total-----	44,000,000			17	1.8

¹ 1972 coins, produced by Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, West Germany, bore year 1972.

*Lettered edges: all four denominations.

n.a. Not available.

NIGERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
Decimal coins: ²				mm.	mm.
25 kobo-----	2,250	n.a.	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	n.a.	n.a.
10 kobo-----	30,002,250	4.00	-----do-----	22.80	n.a.
5 kobo-----	2,250	n.a.	-----do-----	n.a.	n.a.
1 kobo-----	500,002,250	5.80	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.00	n.a.
½ kobo-----	150,002,250	3.15	-----do-----	21.60	n.a.
Subtotal-----	680,011,250				
Pound-shilling-pence coins:					
Florin (2s.)-----	50	9.97	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	26.92	2.6
Shilling (1s.)-----	50	4.98	-----do-----	22.86	1.9
Sixpence (6d.)-----	50	2.49	-----do-----	17.78	1.5
Threepence (3d.) ³ -----	50	3.24	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	19.05	1.5
Penny (1d.) ⁴ -----	50	7.56	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27.94	1.9
Halfpenny (½d.) ⁵ -----	50	3.78	-----do-----	21.59	1.6
Subtotal-----	300				
Total-----	680,011,550				

¹ Coins produced by Royal Mint, London. The pound-shilling-pence coins were dated 1959.² The decimal coins, which include 2,250 proof sets, were dated 1973 for issue when Nigeria converts to new system of currency on Jan. 1, 1973.³ 12-sided coin.⁴ Round coin with central hole measuring 6.5 mm. in diameter.⁵ Round coin with central hole measuring 5.0 mm. in diameter.

n.a. Not available.

*Security (beaded) edges: All decimal coins, 2s., and 1s. Smooth edges: All other coins.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—See Zambia

NORWAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
25 kroner ²	29.0	875 silver, 125 copper	39.0	2.90	
5 kroner	11.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.0	1.83	
1 kroner	7.0	do	25.0	1.63	
50 ore	4.8	do	22.0	1.40	
25 ore	2.4	do	17.0	1.18	
10 ore	1.5	do	15.0	1.00	
5 ore	8.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	20.0	0.75	
2 ore	4.0	do	21.0	1.50	
1 ore	2.0	do	16.0	1.35	
Total	108,678,702				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by the Royal Mint of Norway, bears the date 1972.² Commemorative coin to mark the 25th anniversary of liberation of Norway from Nazi occupation.

*Incised lettered edge 5kr. Milled edges 1kr, 50, 25, and 10 ore. Smooth edges 5, 2, and 1 ore.

Previous issues of Norwegian coins in circulation in 1972

Denomination and years issued	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 kroner (1924-51)	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	25	2.65
1 kroner (1951-57)	7.0	do	22.5	1.94
50 ore (1924-51)	4.8	do	22	1.80
50 ore (1951-57)	4.8	do	22	1.75
25 ore (1924-51)	2.4	do	17	1.60
25 ore (1951-57)	2.4	do	17	1.42
10 ore (1924-51)	1.5	do	15	1.33
10 ore (1951-57)	1.5	do	15	1.20
5 ore (1924-51)	8.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	27	1.88
5 ore (1951-57)	8.0	do	27	1.88
2 ore (1924-51)	4.0	do	21	1.55
2 ore (1951-57)	4.0	do	21	1.55
1 ore (1924-51)	2.0	do	16	1.45
1 ore (1951-57)	2.0	do	16	1.45

¹ Perforated.² Not perforated.

*Smooth edges: all denominations.

PAKISTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 paisa	4,301,000	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.00	1
25 paisa	5,444,000	4.00	do	20.00	1.75
10 paisa (Scalloped)	13,030,000	4.00	do	22.00	1.45
5 paisa (Scalloped)	5,085,000	3.00	75% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	21.00	1.50
2 paisa (Scalloped)	4,040,000	.75	Pure aluminum	18.00	1.45
2 paisa		2.25	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	18.00	1.35
1 paisa		1.50	75% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	20.60	.76
Do.	71,560,000	.60	Pure aluminum	17.00	1.25
Total	104,663,000				

¹ 1972 coinage was produced at Pakistan Mint, Lahore, and was dated 1972.

*Scalloped edge 5 and 25 paisa; 12 scallops with wavy edges; 10 and 5 paisa pure aluminum; 2 paisa smooth edges.

5 and 1 paisa.

n.a. Not available

NOTE.—The decimal system of currency was adopted on Jan. 1, 1961. The rupee remained the monetary unit, but it is divided into 100 parts, called paisa.



Coinage of Norway

PAKISTAN—Continued

Previous issues of Pakistani coins in circulation in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
1 rupee.....				
1½ rupee.....	11.66	Pure nickel.....	27.94	2.39
1¼ rupee.....	5.83	do.....	24.13	1.73
50 paisa.....	2.92	do.....	19.05	1.50
25 paisa.....	5.83	do.....	24.00	1.70
25 paisa.....	2.92	do.....	19.00	1.50
10 paisa.....	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	(1)	1.75
1 paisa.....	1.80	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% tin.....	17.00	1.02

* 12 scallops with greater diameter of 23 mm. and lesser diameter of 21.89 mm.

* Serrate edges: 1, 1½, 1¼ rupees, 50, and 25 paisa. Waved edge: 10 paisa. Smooth edge: 1 paisa.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
20 balboas.....	<i>Pieces</i> 75,015	<i>Grams</i> 132.2	925 silver, 75 copper.....	mm. 61.00	mm. 5.72
5 balboas ²	80,000	35.12	do.....	39.00	3.20
1 balboa.....	17,559	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper.....	38.10	2.72
½ balboa.....	10,696	11.50	3-layer composite: outer cladding 80% silver, 20% copper bonded to core of approximately 20% silver, 80% copper.	30.61	1.98
¼ balboa.....	10,696	5.67	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to core of pure copper.	24.26	1.83
1½ balboa.....	10,696	2.27	do.....	17.91	1.30
5 centesimos.....	10,696	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	21.21	1.78
1 centesimo.....	10,696	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	19.05	1.63
Total.....	226,054				

* All coins were made by the San Francisco Assay Office, U.S. Mint, except the 20 balboa coins which were produced by the Franklin Mint, a private mint in the United States. All coins bore year 1972.

* Consists of 10,000 proof and 70,000 uncirculated coins.

* Roved edges: 20, 5, 1, ½, ¼, and ¼ balboa coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 centesimo coins.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—U.S. coins also circulate in Panama.

PARAGUAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
300 guaranies.....	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i> 26.73	720 silver, 280 copper.....	mm. 38.10	mm. 4

* Incuse lettered edge.



Coinage of the Republic of Panama



Coinage of the Philippines

PERU

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Gold: ²					
100 soles	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>	900 gold, 100 copper	<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 soles		46.81	.....do.....	37.0	2.53
50 soles (Inca)		23.40	.....do.....	30.0	1.97
20 soles		33.44	900 gold, 60 copper, 40 silver	34.0	2.12
10 soles		9.36	900 gold, 100 copper	23.0	1.35
5 soles		4.68	.....do.....	18.0	1.10
1 libra		2.34	.....do.....	15.0	0.80
½ libra		7.99	916 ⅔ gold, 83 ⅓ copper	22.0	1.25
¼ libra		3.99	.....do.....	19.3	0.81
Silver: ²					
50 soles ³		1.60	.....do.....	14.5	0.58
20 soles		22.00	800 silver, 200 copper	37.0	2.00
Copper-zinc:					
10 soles	2,235,102	8.00	900 silver, 100 copper	26.4	1.42
5 soles		11.63	60% copper, 25% zinc, 15% nickel	31.0	1.81
1 sol		2,068,034	.....do.....	25.5	1.81
½ sol		3,945,043	70% copper, 30% zinc	28.0	1.72
25 centavos		19,441,148	.....do.....	22.5	1.24
10 centavos		5,523,087	.....do.....	21.0	1.07
5 centavos		34,442,154	.....do.....	18.0	1.02
Cupronickel:					
10 soles		24,340,154	.....do.....	15.0	1.00
5 soles		10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.0	n.a.
Total		5.00	.....do.....	25.5	n.a.
		91,994,722			

¹ 1972 coinage was made by Government Mint of Peru and was dated 1972.² The gold and silver coins of Peru were minted for private account and are not in circulation.³ Numismatic coins commemorating the 150th Anniversary of Peru's Independence.

*Serrated edges: 10, 5, 1 soles, and 50 centavos. Smooth edges: 25, 10, and 5 centavos.

n.a. Not available.

PHILIPPINES

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
1 peso	121,821,000	14.50	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 centimos	20,516,895	8.00	.....do.....	33.50	2.20
25 centimos	59,572,000	4.00	.....do.....	27.50	1.96
10 centimos	121,390,000	2.00	.....do.....	21.00	1.75
5 centimos	71,744,000	2.50	60% copper, 40% zinc	17.90	1.24
1 centimo		0.49	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium	18.40	1.45
Total	395,043,895			15.25	1.36

¹ The 1972 coinage was made by U.S. Government Mint, Denver, except for the 25 centimos which were made at the San Francisco Assay Office, and the 50 centimos produced by Chartered Industries, Singapore. All coins were dated 1972.

*Reeded edges: 50, 25, and 10 centimos. Smooth edge: 5 and 1 centimos coins. Corrugated edges: 1 peso.

NOTE.—Philippine coins since 1967 have been inscribed in the national Tagalog language.

Other Philippine coins in circulation in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>			
50 centavos	10.22	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 centavos	5.11	.....do.....	30.61	2.03
10 centavos	2.04	.....do.....	24.26	1.65
5 centavos	4.85	80% copper, 20% zinc	17.91	1.19
1 centavo	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc	21.21	1.90
			19.05	1.52

*Reeded edges: 50, 25, and 10 centavos. Smooth edges: 5 centavos and 1 centavo.

POLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
10 zloty.....	Pieces n.a.	Grams 9.5	Copper, nickel (proportions not available).	mm. 28	mm. n.a.
5 zloty.....	n.a.	n.a.	Aluminum.....	29	2.30
2 zloty.....	n.a.	n.a.	.....do.....	27	2.20
1 zloty.....	n.a.	n.a.	.....do.....	25	2.10
50 grosz.....	n.a.	n.a.	.....do.....	23	1.80
20 grosz.....	n.a.	n.a.	.....do.....	20	1.50
10 grosz.....	n.a.	n.a.	.....do.....	18	1.25
5 grosz.....	n.a.	n.a.	.....do.....	16	1.45
Total.....	n.a.				

* Reeded edges: 10 zloty coins. Other edges: unknown.

n.a. Not available.

PORTUGAL

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
50 escudos ²	Pieces 1,500,000	Grams 18.0	650 silver, 350 copper.....	mm. 34.0	mm. 2.4
10 escudos.....	3,579,491	10.0	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure nickel.	28.0	2.2
5 escudos.....	369,388	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos.....	5,873,915	3.5	.....do.....	20.0	1.5
1 escudo.....	4,604,158	8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	26.0	2.1
Do.....		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	26.8	2.0
50 centavos.....	4.5		.....do.....	22.8	1.5
Do.....	12,907,718	4.5	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	22.5	1.5
20 centavos.....	6,410,461	1.8	.....do.....	16.0	1.2
Do.....		3.0	.....do.....	20.5	1.3
10 centavos.....	2.0		.....do.....	17.5	1.2
Do.....	9,068,561	.5	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% magnesium.	15.0	1.3
Total.....	44,853,692				

¹ 1-72. Image was made at Portuguese Government Mint, Lisbon. Coins were dated as follows.

	1846	1871
10 escudos.....	885,786	2,693,705
5 escudos.....	369,388	
2½ escudos.....		5,873,915
1 escudo.....	2,352,660	2,251,498
50 centavos.....	558,493	12,349,225
20 centavos.....	69,413	6,341,048
10 centavos.....	2,054,750	7,553,811

² Circulation issues: 500,000 during the years 1846-1971, honoring the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Vitoria; 1,120,000 1 million escudos, dated 1972, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the publication of "Os Lusíadas" (serrated edge).

Smooth edges: 100 escudos pieces. Smooth edges: 1 escudo and 50, 20, and 10 centavos. Lettered edges: 10 and 50 escudos.

NOTE.—Coins of continental Portugal circulate in Madeira and the Azores.

Commemorative issues of Portuguese coins also outstanding

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
20 escudos.....	Grams 21	800 silver, 200 copper.....	mm. 34	mm. 2.7
Do.....	21	.....do.....	34	2.8
Do.....	10	650 silver, 350 copper.....	30	1.8
10 escudos.....	12.5	835 silver, 165 copper.....	30	2.2
Do.....	12.5	680 silver, 320 copper.....	30	2.3
5 escudos.....	7	650 silver, 350 copper.....	25	1.9

* Serrated edges.



Commemorative coinage of Portugal



Commemorative coinage of Portugal (continued)

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
20 escudos.....		10.0	680 silver, 320 copper.....	30.0	1.70
Do.....		10.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30.0	1.50
Do.....	1,157,606	12.0	Pure nickel.....	30.0	2.12
10 escudos.....		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.0	2.00
Do.....		9.0	75% copper, 25% zinc.....	28.0	2.10
5 escudos.....		4.0	600 silver, 400 copper.....	22.0	1.00
Do.....		7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.5	1.90
2½ escudos.....		3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	20.0	1.30
1 escudo.....		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	26.0	1.80
50 centavos.....		4.0	do.....	20.0	1.50
20 centavos.....		3.0	do.....	20.5	1.10
Do.....		2.5	do.....	18.0	1.00
10 centavos.....		1.8	do.....	16.0	1.10
Total.....		1,157,606			

¹ The 1972 coinage, made at the Portuguese Government Mint, bears the date 1972.

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

PORTUGUESE MACAO

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 patacas.....		10.0	650 silver, 350 copper.....	30	2.50
1 pataca.....		3.0	do.....	19	1.10
Do.....		10.6	Pure nickel.....	28.5	2.10
50 avos.....	1,600,000	5.9	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	23.0	1.83
10 avos.....		4.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	22	1.20
Do.....		4.6	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	22	1.65
5 avos.....		2.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	17	1.10
Do.....		2.6	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	17	1.50
Total.....		1,600,000			

¹ 1972 coinage, made by the Portuguese Government Mint, was dated 1972.

*Serrated edges: 5 patacas, 1 pataca (silver), and 50 avos. Smooth edges: 1 pataca (nickel), 10 and 5 avos.



20 escudos coin of Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique),
50 avos coin of Portuguese Macao, and
20 escudos coin of Portuguese West Africa (Angola)

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
10 escudos.....		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.0	2.0
5 escudos.....		7.0	.....do.....	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos.....		3.5	.....do.....	20.0	1.6
1 escudo.....		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	22.8	2.1
60 centavos.....		4.5	.....do.....	26.8	1.5
50 centavos.....		4.0	.....do.....	20.0	1.7
20 centavos.....		2.5	.....do.....	22.0	1.3
10 centavos.....		2.0	.....do.....	18.0	1.1
Total.....					

*Serrated edges: 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavo pieces.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (ANGOLA)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
20 escudos.....		10.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30	1.5
Do.....	428,000	12.0	Pure nickel.....	30	2.12
10 escudos.....		5.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	24	1.2
Do.....		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28	2.0
5 escudos.....	796,102	7.0	.....do.....	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos.....		3.5	.....do.....	20	1.3
1 escudo.....	1,872,069	8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	26	2.1
50 centavos.....		4.0	.....do.....	20	1.6
20 centavos.....		4.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	23	n.a.
Do.....		3.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	20.5	1.1
Do.....		2.5	.....do.....	18	1.2
10 centavos.....		2.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	19	n.a.
Do.....		2.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	17.5	1.0
5 centavos.....		1.35	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	15	n.a.
Total.....		3,096,171			

¹ The 1972 coinage, made at the Portuguese Government Mint, bears the date 1972.

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos.

n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (CAPE VERDE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm
10 escudos		5	720 silver, 280 copper	24	1.2
5 escudos		4	75% copper, 25% nickel	22	1.4
2½ escudos		3.5	do	20	1.3
1 escudo		8	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26	1.8
Do.		8	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel	26.8	1.6
50 centavos		4.5	do	22.8	1.3
Do.		4	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	20	1.5
20 centavos		5	96% copper, 4% zinc	25	1.2
10 centavos		4	do	22.5	1.2
5 centavos		3	do	19	n.a.

*Serrated edges: 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos.

n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (GUINEA)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
20 escudos		10	720 silver, 280 copper	30	1.5
10 escudos		5	do	24	1.2
2½ escudos		3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	20	1.3
1 escudo		8	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26	1.8
Do.		7.5	do	26.8	1.6
50 centavos		4	do	22.8	1.3
Do.		4	do	20	1.5
20 centavos		5	96% copper, 4% zinc	25	1.2
10 centavos		4	do	22.5	1.2
5 centavos		3	do	19	n.a.

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10 and 5 centavos.

n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (SAN TOME AND PRINCIPE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
20 escudos		12.0	Pure nickel	30.0	2.12
10 escudos		12.5	720 silver, 280 copper	30.0	1.7
Do.		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.0	2.0
5 escudos		7.0	650 silver, 350 copper	25.0	1.4
Do.		7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.5	1.9
2½ escudos		3.5	650 silver, 350 copper	20.0	1.4
Do.		3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	20.0	1.3
1 escudo		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26.0	1.8
Do.		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel	26.8	1.6
50 centavos		4.5	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	22.5	1.4
Do.		4.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel	22.8	1.3
20 centavos		1.8	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	16.0	1.2
10 centavos		1.8	do	16.0	1.1
Do.		.6	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% magnesium	16.0	1.3
Total					

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

QATAR AND DUBAI

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 dirhams		6.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	25	n.a.
25 dirhams		3.5	do	20	1.32
10 dirhams	1,500,000	7.5	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	27	n.a.
5 dirhams		3.75	do	22	1.37
1 dirham		1.5	do	15	n.a.
Total	1,500,000				

¹ 1972 coinage, produced by mints in the United Kingdom, bore the years 1392-1972 in Arabic.

*Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 dirhams. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 dirham coins.

n.a. Not available.

RAS AL KHAIMA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 rials		15.0	835 silver, 165 copper	32.0	2.1
2 rials		6.5	do	25.0	1.5
1 rial		3.9	640 silver, 360 copper	20.5	1.5
Total					

*Serrated edges on all coins.

NOTE.—Ras Al Khaima, more properly Ras Al Kaima and Dependencies, is one of seven small Arab States comprising the Trucial Coast, the area of the Persian or Arabian Gulf formerly called Pirate Coast. First legal tender coin issues, 1969.

REUNION

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
100 francs	400,000	8.5	Pure nickel	26.5	n.a.
50 francs		6.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel	24.0	n.a.
Do		6.0	Pure nickel	24.0	n.a.
20 francs	300,000	4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel	23.5	n.a.
Do		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.5	n.a.
10 francs		3.0	do	20.0	n.a.
Do	400,000	3.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel	20.0	n.a.
5 francs	300,000	3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium	31.0	n.a.
2 francs		2.2	do	27.0	n.a.
1 franc		1.3	do	23.0	n.a.
Total	1,400,000				

¹ The 1972 coinage was made at the French Government Mint.

*Reeded edges: 100 and 50 francs. Smooth edges: all others.

n.a. Not available.

RHODESIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Pound-shilling-pence					
Half penny (2d.)	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
11.14	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.4	1.37		
Two shillings (2s.)	do	11.31	28.5	2.33	
One shilling (1s.)	do	5.06	21.5	1.2	
Sixpence (6d.)	do	2.83	19.4	1.47	
Threepence (3d.)	do	1.41	16.3	.99	
One penny (1d.)	do	6.48	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc	21	1.08
Do.		6.48	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	27	1.68
Half penny (1d.)		2.92	do	21	n.a.
1s.		2.91	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc	21	1.24
Decimall coins:					
2½ cents		1.40	75% copper, 25% nickel	16.3	.99
1 cent		4.00	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	22.4	n.a.
½ cent		2.000,000	do	20.2	n.a.
Total		12,000,000			

¹ The 1972 coinage was made by the South African Mint.² Unofficial sources report smooth edges on new decimal coins.

n.a. Not available.

Note: Issues of Rhodesian coins from Post 68 had their values inscribed in both sterling and decimal. In preparation for changeover in February 1970 to the decimal system of money, for example, a shilling coin is also inscribed "10 cents," a florin is inscribed with "two shillings" and "20 cents."

RWANDA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
200 francs ²	30,000	18.00	800 silver, 200 copper	32.0	2.60
10 francs		10.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.0	2.60
5 francs		5.00	95% copper, 3% tin, 2% zinc	25.5	1.5
1 franc (16 scallops)		1.50	Aluminum alloy	23.5	1.3
1 franc	Do.	3.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.0	1.20
½ franc		1.10	Aluminum with 2.8%-4% magnesium	21.0	1.45
½ franc		.70	Aluminum alloy	16.0	1.63
Total		30,000			

¹ 1972 coinage was produced by mints in the United Kingdom. It bore the years 1962-1972.² An FAO coin.

* Reeded edge: Aluminum 1 franc. Smooth edges: 200, 2 and ½ franc coins.

SABAH (formerly British North Borneo)—*See* Malaysia**SAINT PIERRE ET MIQUELON**

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
2 francs.....		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27	n.a.
1 franc.....		1.3	do.....	23	n.a.

*Not reported.
n.a. Not available.

SAN MARINO

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
500 lire.....	290,697	11.00	"Argento" (835 silver, 16% copper).	29.0	2.2
100 lire.....	290,697	8.00	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18% copper).	27.8	2.0
50 lire.....	290,697	6.25	do.....	24.8	2.0
20 lire.....	290,697	3.60	"Bronzital" (92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel).	21.3	1.6
10 lire.....	290,697	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).	23.3	1.6
5 lire.....	290,697	1.00	do.....	20.3	1.5
2 lire.....	290,697	.80	do.....	18.3	1.4
1 lira.....	291,161	.625	do.....	17.2	1.2
Total.....	2,326,040				

¹ 1972 coinage for the Republic of San Marino, the first issued since 1938, bore the year 1972 and was made by the Italian Government Mint, Rome.

*Lettered edge: 500 lire. Reeded edges: 100, 50, and 2 lire. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 lire coins.

NOTE.—San Marino is the world's smallest republic, covering 24 square miles on three mountain peaks in Apennines mountains of northern Italy. It was founded about the fourth century. Italian coins also circulate.

SAUDI ARABIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 riyal		12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	1.15
1/2 riyal		6.0	do	28.0	1.20
1/4 riyal		3.0	do	27.0	1.12
50 halala ²	5,508,000	6.5	do	26.0	1.70
25 halala	24,000,000	5.0	do	23.0	1.60
10 halala	40,227,500	4.0	do	22.0	1.60
5 halala	58,070,000	2.5	do	19.5	1.20
Total	127,805,500				

¹ 1972 coinage, produced by Pakistan Mint, Lahore, bore the year 1972.² An FAO food plan coin.

*Milled edges: All denominations.

NOTE.—There are 20 girsh in one riyal, and 5 halala in one girsh. There are several Anglicized spellings of the Arabic mints.

SENEGAL, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

SEYCHELLES

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 rupees	2,500	15.00	925 silver	30.00	n.a.
1 rupee	220,000	15.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	n.a.
1 rupee	20,000	11.67	do	30.00	1.88
50 cents	20,000	5.83	do	23.60	1.52
25 cents	20,000	2.92	do	19.00	1.65
10 cents	20,000	6.16	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	(?)	2.08
5 cents (8 scallops)	2,220,000	.78	Aluminum alloy	17.01	1.70
2 cents		3.89	do	23.10	n.a.
1 cent	1,570,000	.70	do	16.60	.91
Total	4,092,500				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1972. The silver 5 rupees were proof coins.

The 12-sided 10-cent coin is 21.1 mm. across flats and 21.9 mm. diagonally.

*Milled edges: 1 rupee, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 5 rupees, 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.

n.a. Not available.

SIERRA LEONE

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 cents	1,002,000	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	n.a.
20 cents		8.23	do	22.92	1.64
1 cent		4.92	do	22.86	1.36
5 cents		2.49	do	17.78	1.14
1 cent		5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	25.48	1.23
½ cent		2.84	do	20.19	.99
Total	1,002,000				

¹ 1972 coinage, manufactured by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1972 and included 2,000 proof coins.

n.a. Not available.

*Milled edges: 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 1 cent and ½ cent.

NOTE.—A decimal system of currency was adopted by Sierra Leone on Aug. 4, 1964. The monetary unit, the leone, is divided into 100 cents.

SINGAPORE

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
10 dollars ²	163,433	31.10	900 silver, 100 copper.....	40.11	2.34
1 dollar	100,000	16.85	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	33.32	2.39
50 cents	6,196,742	9.33	.....do.....	27.76	2.03
20 cents	9,700,863	5.66	.....do.....	23.60	1.78
10 cents	15,729,723	2.83	.....do.....	19.41	1.40
5 cents	5,383,862	1.41	.....do.....	16.26	1.02
Do ³	2,606,525	1.24	99.5% aluminum.....	21.23	1.27
1 cent	6,620,027	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	1.12
Total.....	46,501,175				

¹ 1972 coinage by Chartered Industries of Singapore, Ltd. The 1-cent and regular 5-cent coins were partially dated 1971 and partially 1972. The 50, 20, and 10 cent pieces bore the year 1971, 1972, or 1973. All of the \$1 coins were dated 1972. The \$10 coins were partially dated 1972 and partially 1973.

² Coins honoring 150th anniversary of Singapore circulate in Singapore and bear dates 1819-1960.

³ FAO food plan coin dated 1971.

*Milled edges: \$150, \$1, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent coins. Smooth edge: 1 cent and aluminum 5 cent piece.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
5 shillings		28.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.00	n.a.
1 shilling ¹		7.6	.....do.....	26.79	n.a.
50 centesimi		3.8	.....do.....	21.11	n.a.
10 centesimi		4.5	70% copper, 30% zinc.....	22.50	n.a.
5 centesimi		2.5	.....do.....	19.51	n.a.
Total.....					

¹ The coin also reads "1 scellino" on the reverse.

*Reeded edges: 5, 1 shillings, and 50 centesimi. Smooth edges: 10 and 5 centesimi.
n.a. Not available.

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter ² mm.	Thickness ³ mm
	Pieces	Grams			
Decimal coins:					
Krugerrand ⁴	510,125	33.93	916½ gold, 83½ copper	32.7	2.36
1 rand ⁵	18,290	7.99	do	22.2	1.22
1 rand ⁶	29,795	3.99	do	19.5	.79
50 cents		28.28	500 silver, 500 copper	39.0	2.58
20 cents		11.31	do	28.6	1.91
10 cents		5.66	do	23.6	1.40
5 cents		2.83	do	19.3	1.04
2½ cents		1.41	do	16.3	.74
Cent		9.45	75% copper, 24.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	30.9	1.37
Half-cent		5.67	do	25.5	1.22
New series of decimal coins ⁷					
1 rand ⁸	30,000	15.00	800 silver, 200 copper	32.69	1.80
50 cents ⁹	781,471	9.50	Pure nickel	27.84	1.75
20 cents ¹⁰	9,079,092	6.00	do	24.21	1.47
10 cents ¹¹	10,037,729	4.00	do	20.70	1.35
5 cents ¹²	3,126,003	2.50	do	17.35	1.22
2 cents ¹³	7,513,608	4.00	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	22.45	1.14
1 cent ¹⁴	35,672,000	3.00	do	19.05	1.19
½ cent ¹⁵	6,123,459	2.00	do	16.30	1.12
Total	72,921,569				

¹ Made by South African Mint, Pretoria.² Mean diameters and thicknesses are of fillets from which coin blanks are punched. Law does not prescribe weight, diameter, or thickness.³ Includes 6,625 proof coins.⁴ Includes 7,500 proof coins.⁵ Authorized by the South African Mint and Coinage Act, No. 78 of 1964.⁶ Includes 10,000 proof coins.⁷ Rounded edges: Krugerrand, 2 and 1 rand and 2, 1, and ½ cent coins. Smooth edges: All other denominations.

NOTE.—On Feb. 14, 1961, South Africa introduced the decimal system of coinage in accordance with the Decimal Coinage Act, No. 61 of 1959 and Proclamation No. 376 of 1961. The monetary unit, the rand, is divided into 100 cents, and is equal to 10 shillings or one-half pound. South African decimal coins circulate in Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland), Lesotho (formerly Basutoland), South West Africa, and Swaziland.

Coinage bears legend in both Afrikaans and English.

SOUTH ARABIAN FEDERATION—See Yemen, the People's Democratic Republic of

SOUTH WEST AFRICA—Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in South West Africa

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—See Rhodesia

SOUTHERN YEMEN—See Yemen, the People's Democratic Republic of

SPAIN

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
100 pesetas.....		19.00	800 silver, 200 copper.....	34.00	2.08
50 pesetas.....	180,000	12.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.00	1.98
25 pesetas.....	5,000,000	8.50	do.....	26.50	1.73
5 pesetas.....	70,000,000	5.75	do.....	23.00	1.56
2½ pesetas.....		7.00	90% copper, 10% aluminum.....	25.00	1.87
1 peseta.....	166,000,000	3.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	21.00	1.33
50 centimos.....	20,000,000	1.00	96.5% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium.	20.00	1.25
10 centimos.....	94,000,000	0.75	do.....	17.30	1.19
Total.....	295,160,000				

¹ The 1972 coinage was made at the Spanish Government Mint.

* Lettered edges: 100, 50, and 25 pesetas. Serrated edges: 5, 2½, and 1 peseta; 50 and 10 centimos.

SRI LANKA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 rupee.....		7.13	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	25.40	1.60
50 cents.....		5.51	do.....	21.46	1.93
25 cents.....		3.24	do.....	18.03	1.60
10 cents (8 scallops).....		4.21	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	(¹)	1.27
5 cents (square).....		3.24	do.....	(²)	1.22
2 cents (8 scallops).....		.78	Aluminum with 2.8%-4% nickel.	(³)	n.a.
1 cent.....		.70	do.....	16.00	1.32
Total.....					

¹ Diameter 23.11 mm. across and 20.96 mm. inside scallops.² Square with round corners, 21.46 mm. diagonally and 18.24 mm. across.³ Diameter 18.42 mm. across and 17.02 mm. inside scallops.

* Security edges: 1 rupee, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent coins.

n.a. Not available.

Note.—Name of country changed from Ceylon to Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972.

ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

SUDAN, REPUBLIC OF THE

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
50 piastres.....	1,000,000	22.45	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	40.0	2.1
10 piastres.....		10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	27.7	1.89
5 piastres.....		5.00	do.....	23.6	1.3
2 piastres.....		2.00	do.....	17.5	0.95
Do.....		3.00	do.....	20.0	1.1
10 milliemeles.....		5.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.....	(²)	1.15
5 milliemeles.....	6,000,000	4.16	do.....	(³)	1.15
2 milliemeles.....		3.20	do.....	(⁴)	1.1
1 milliemele.....		1.79	do.....	16.0	1.0
Total.....	7,000,000				

¹ Sudan Mint manufactured these FAO coins which were dated 1972. Production figures were made available by FAO.² Twelve scallops, measuring 25.5 mm. across scallops, 24.3 mm. inside scallops.³ Twelve scallops, measuring 22.8 mm. across scallops, 21.8 mm. inside scallops.⁴ Twelve scallops, measuring 20.2 mm. across scallops, 19.4 mm. inside scallops.

* Milled edges: 50 and 10 piastre coins. Smooth edge: 5 milliemeles.

SURINAM

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness a. 1 cent ²
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 cents.....	800,000	3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	20	1.8
10 cents.....	500,000	2.0	do	16	1.4
5 cents ³	500,000	4.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	18	1.8
1 cent.....	2,000,000	2.5	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.	18	1.4
Total.....	8,800,000				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by the Netherlands Government Mint, bears the date 1972.² Square coin with rounded corners.³ Reeded edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edges 5 and 1 cent coins.

Previous issues of coins of Surinam also outstanding in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge ⁴
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 guilder.....	10.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	28	2.0
25 cents.....	3.6	640 silver, 360 copper.....	19	1.7
10 cents.....	1.4	do.....	15	1.1
5 cents (square, rounded corners).....	4.2	64% copper, 21% zinc, 15% nickel.....	(1)	1.7
1 cent.....	2.5	94% copper, 1% tin, 5% zinc.....	19	1.4
Do.....	2.5	70% copper, 30% zinc.....	19	1.4

⁴ Across flats, 18 mm. Across corners, 21.3 mm.

* Lettered edge: 1 guilder. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edge: 1 cent.

SWAZILAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter ¹	Thickness and edge ²
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Lilangeni.....			916½ gold, 83½ copper.....	32.69	n.a.
Lekhlanga.....			800 silver, 200 copper.....	32.50	n.a.
50 cents.....			do.....	28.00	n.a.
20 cents.....			do.....	24.20	n.a.
10 cents.....			do.....	20.70	n.a.
5 cents.....			do.....	17.40	n.a.

¹ Unofficial data.² Edges not reported.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Coins of South Africa circulate in Swaziland.

SWEDEN

Denomination	Colnage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
10 kronor ²	2,000,000	8.07	830 silver, 170 copper	32.0	2.20
5 kronor		18.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	34.0	2.58
Do ³	21,736,400	9.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.5	2.00
2 kronor		13.30	do	31	2.42
1 krona		7.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	25	1.88
Do	21,941,000	7.00	Clad coin. Outer layers 75% copper, 25% nickel; core 97% copper, 3% nickel.	25	1.88
50 ore	7,388,000	4.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	22	1.61
25 ore	13,270,000	2.18	do	17	1.36
10 ore	36,750,000	1.35	do	15	1.14
5 ore	400,000	8.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	27	1.93
Do ³	107,894,000	2.68	do	18	1.44
2 ore	500,000	4.00	do	21	1.61
1 ore	750,000	2.00	do	16	1.39
Total	212,629,400				

¹ The 1972 coinage was made at the Government Mint of Sweden and dated 1972 except for the large 5 ore and the 2 and 1 ore pieces, which bear 1971.

² In commemoration of the 90th birthday of His Majesty Gustaf VI Adolf.

³ Coins of new design and size for release in 1972.

*Reeded edges: 2 kronor and 1 krona. Smooth edges: Cupronickel 5 kronor, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, and 1 ore coins. Lettered edge: Silver 5 kronor coin.

Previous issues of Swedish coins also outstanding in 1972

Denomination and type of edge	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>			
5 kronor (reeded)	25.00	900 silver, 100 copper	36	2.80
5 kronor (smooth)	22.88	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	36	2.80
5 kronor (lettered)	18.00	do	34	2.58
2 kronor (reeded)	15.00	800 silver, 200 copper	31	2.44
Do	14.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	31	2.42
1 krona (reeded)	7.50	800 silver, 200 copper	25	1.91
50 ore (reeded)	5.00	600 silver, 400 copper	22	1.71
50 ore (smooth)	4.80	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	22	1.61
50 ore (reeded)	4.80	75% copper, 25% nickel	22	1.80
25 ore (smooth)	2.42	600 silver, 400 copper	17	1.43
Do	2.32	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	17	1.36
25 ore (reeded)	2.40	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.46
10 ore (smooth)	1.45	400 silver, 600 copper	15	1.14
Do	1.44	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	15	1.14
10 ore (reeded)	1.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	15	1.21
5 ore (smooth)	6.94	Iron	27	1.92
2 ore (smooth)	3.47	do	21	1.51
1 ore (smooth)	1.74	do	16	1.40

*See denomination column.



Coinage of Sweden

SWITZERLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 francs.....		13.2	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	31	2.55
2 francs.....	5,003,000	8.8	do.....	27	2.15
1 franc.....		4.4	do.....	23	1.60
½ franc.....	9,906,000	2.2	do.....	18	1.35
20 centimes.....		4.0	do.....	21	1.80
10 centimes.....	7,877,500	3.0	do.....	19	1.50
5 centimes.....		2.0	do.....	17	1.30
2 centimes.....		3.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.....	20	1.35
1 centime.....		1.5	do.....	16	1.15
Total.....		22,876,500			

¹ 1972 coinage made by Swiss Federal Mint, bore the year 1972.

* Lettered edge: 5 francs. Reeded edges: 2 francs, 1, and ½ franc. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime coins

Previous issues of Swiss coins outstanding in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 francs.....	15.00	835 silver, 165 copper.....	31	2.55
2 francs.....	10.00	do.....	27	2.15
1 franc.....	5.00	do.....	23	1.60
½ franc.....	2.50	do.....	18	1.35
20 centimes.....	4.00	Pure nickel.....	21	1.80
10 centimes.....	3.00	do.....	19	1.50
5 centimes.....	2.00	do.....	17	1.30

* Lettered edge: 5 francs. Reeded edge: 2, 1, and ½ franc coins. Smooth edges: 20, 10, and 5 centimes.

NOTE.—On Apr. 1, 1971, the Swiss Federal Council withdrew all silver coins struck from 1834 through 1967 from circulation. They were redeemable at face value through Sept. 30, 1972, at the Swiss National Bank, Bern. After that date they were demonetized.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
100 piastres.....		10.0	680 silver, 320 copper.....	28	2.0
50 piastres.....		5.0	600 silver, 400 copper.....	24	1.2
25 piastres.....		2.5	do.....	20	.83-.84
10 piastres.....		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	21	1.5
Do.....		4.0	92% copper, 8% aluminum.....	21	1.8
5 piastres.....		3.0	do.....	19	1.6
Do.....		3.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	19	1.5
Do.....		4.2	Bronze-aluminum.....	22.5	1.5
2½ piastres.....		2.0	92% copper, 8% aluminum.....	17	1.5
Do.....		2.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	17	1.5
Do.....		2.9	Bronze-aluminum.....	21	1.5

¹ Data not available.

* Perforated.

* Not reported.

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
5 shilling ²	<i>Pieces</i> 828,000	<i>Grams</i> 13.48	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	mm. (²)	mm.
1 shilling ²	9,500,000	8.00	.....do.....	27.74	n.a.
50 senti.....		4.00	.....do.....	20.96	n.a.
20 senti.....		6.00	75% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	24.00	n.a.
5 senti.....		4.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.48	n.a.
Total.....	10,328,000				

¹ 1972 coinage by Royal Mint, London, was dated 1972.² 10-sided coins alternate raised and plain sides, measuring 31.4 mm. across flats and 33 mm. across corners. An FAO food plan coin.

* Reeded edges: 1 shilling and 50 senti. Smooth edges: 20 and 5 senti.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The coins described were introduced Aug. 1, 1966, to replace East African coins.

THAILAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Regular:					
1 baht ²	<i>Pieces</i> 41,000,000	<i>Grams</i> 7.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	mm. 27.00	mm. 1.51
50 stangs.....	4,278,000	4.50	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	23.00	1.48
25 stangs.....	6,200,000	2.50	.....do.....	20.80	1.20
10 stangs.....	1,140,000	1.75	.....do.....	17.80	1.16
5 stangs.....	1,340,000	1.25	.....do.....	15.00	1.10
1 stang.....	110,000	1.20	90% tin, 10% copper.....	15.00	.98
Subtotal.....	54,068,000				
Commemorative:					
50 baht.....		20.00	900 gold, 30 silver, 70 copper.....	30.00	1.75
400 baht.....		10.00	.....do.....	23.00	1.50
50 baht.....	192,400	25.00	900 silver, 100 copper.....	40.00	2.05
10 baht.....		5.00	800 silver, 200 copper.....	20.50	1.60
Subtotal.....	192,400				
Grand total.....	54,260,400				

¹ Coinage was made by the Royal Mint of Thailand from October 1971-September 1972. The 50 baht coin commemorating the 20th anniversary of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, are dated 24/3-2513 and were issued to promote World Buddhist charity. Dates on other coins are 1 baht, B.E. 2501 (1958), 50, 25, 10, and 5 stangs, B.E. 2500 (1957); and, 1 stang coins B.E. 2485 (1942).

* Reeded edges: All denominations.

TOGO, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

TONGA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
2 pa'anga		42.12	75% copper, 25% nickel	45.01	n.a.
1 pa'anga		28.28	do	38.74	n.a.
50 seniti		18.14	do	34.54	n.a.
20 seniti		11.31	do	28.50	n.a.
10 seniti		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
5 seniti		2.83	do	19.41	n.a.
2 seniti		3.89	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	21.08	n.a.
1 seniti		2.59	do	17.53	n.a.

*Milled edges: 2 and 1 pa'anga, 50, 20, 10, and 5 seniti. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 seniti.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Tonga adopted the decimal system of money Apr. 3, 1967. The monetary unit, the Pa'Anga is divided into 100 Seniti.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
10 dollars ²	25,833	35.12	925 silver	40.00	2.89
5 dollars ²	19,378	29.81	do	42.00	2.31
1 dollar	16,964	18.37	75% copper, 25% nickel	36.00	n.a.
50 cents	18,214	7.07	do	26.01	1.85
25 cents	20,714	3.54	do	20.02	1.63
10 cents	28,214	1.41	do	16.28	1.02
5 cents	40,714	3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	21.16	1.35
1 cent	340,714	1.94	do	17.78	1.14
Total	510,745				

¹ The 1972 coinage, except for 200,000 1 cent pieces, was made at the Franklin Mint, a private mint in the United States. The 200,000 1 cent pieces were made by mints in the United Kingdom. All coins bore the year 1972.

² Commemorating 10th anniversary of the islands' independence.

*Milled edges: \$10, \$5, \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.
n.a. Not available.

TUNISIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>			
1 dinar		18.00	680 silver, 320 copper	32	n.a.
Do		7.50	Mixed metals ¹	27	n.a.
½ dinar		6.00	do	25	n.a.
Do		12.00	Pure nickel	29	n.a.
20 millimes		4.50	Mixed metals ¹	12	n.a.
10 millimes		3.50	do	29	n.a.
5 millimes		1.50	96% aluminum, 4% magnesium	24	n.a.
2 millimes		1.00	do	21	n.a.
1 millime		0.65	do	18	n.a.
Total					

¹Alloy unknown.

*Reeded edge: Silver 1 dinar and pure nickel ½ dinar. Other edges: Unknown.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The Dinar is the monetary unit, divided into 1,000 millimes.

TURKEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
2½ liras.....		12.0	"Acmonital" (steel).....	30.0	2.70
Do ²	9,146,800	9.0	do.....	30.0	1.64
1 lira.....	26,512,000	7.0	do.....	27.0	2.07
50 kurus.....	22,152,000	6.0	do.....	25.4	1.86
10 kurus.....	17,960,000	3.5	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.0	1.50
5 kurus.....	22,670,000	2.0	do.....	17.0	1.30
1 kurus.....	720,000	1.0	do.....	14.0	.85
Total.....	99,160,800				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by the Turkish Government Mint, bears the date 1972.² The 2½ lira has lettered edge distinguishing it as an FAO coin.

*Incused edges: 2½ liras, 1 lira, and 50 kurus. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 kurus.

Previous issues of Turkish coins also outstanding in 1972

Denomination ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		mm.	mm.
25 kurus.....	4.00	"Acmonital" (steel).....	22.6	1.75
Do.....	4.50	70% copper, 30% zinc.....	22.6	1.35
10 kurus.....	2.75	do.....	18.0	1.35
5 kurus.....	2.25	do.....	16.0	1.35

¹ A 10-lira silver coin of .830 fineness has been withdrawn from circulation but not demonetized.

*Letterred edges.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
Crown.....		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.61	2.74

*Serrated edge.

NOTE.—This coin, released Aug. 29, 1969, was the first issued by these Islands.

UGANDA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 shillings ²	8,000,000	13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.0	3.00
2 shillings.....		11.66	do.....	30.1	2.31
1 shilling.....	4,000,000	6.67	do.....	28.0	1.80
50 cents.....		4.50	do.....	22.0	1.78
20 cents.....		9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	28.4	2.18
10 cents.....	5,000,000	5.05	do.....	24.0	1.57
5 cents.....		3.24	do.....	20.2	1.52
Total.....	17,000,000				

¹ 1972 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bore the year 1972.² Produced for issue on January 25, 1973, to replace 5 shilling note.

*Milled edges: 5 and 1 shilling and 50 cents; smooth edges: 5 shillings (7 lobes), 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces.

NOTE.—Uganda coins were introduced on Jan. 2, 1967, to replace East African coins.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972*	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
10 pounds ¹		52.0	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper	40	(*)
5 pounds ¹		26.0	do	33	(*)
Do ¹		42.5	do	37	(*)
Do ¹		42.5	875 gold, 75 silver, 50 copper	37	(*)
1 pound ¹		8.5	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper	24	(*)
Do ¹		8.5	875 gold, 75 silver, 50 copper	24	(*)
50 piastres		4.25	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper	20	0.75
Do ¹		28.0	900 silver, 100 copper	40	(*)
Do ¹		20.0	720 silver, 280 copper	40	1.6
25 piastres ¹		10.0	do	30	1.44
Do ¹		17.5	do	35	1.8-1.9
20 piastres		14.0	do	33	1.6-1.7
Do ¹		28.0	833½ silver, 166½ copper	40	2.2
10 piastres		7.0	720 silver, 280 copper	26	1.35
Do ¹		7.0	do	27	1.3-1.4
Do ¹		14.0	833½ silver, 166½ copper	33	1.6
Do ¹		7.0	625 silver, 375 copper	28	1.35
5 piastres ¹		5.0	720 silver, 280 copper	24	1.12
Do ¹		2.5	do	19	.91
Do ¹		2.5	do	20	(*)
Do ¹		3.5	do	22	.94-.96
Do ¹		3.5	625 silver, 375 copper	22	.95
Do ¹		7.0	833½ silver, 166½ copper	26	1.3
2 piastres		2.8	do	19	1
Do ²			500 silver, 400 copper, 50 manganese, 50 zinc	(*)	(*)
20 milliemes ¹		5.75	92% copper, 8% aluminum	25	1.2
Do ¹		5.8	do	25	1.5
10 milliemes		4.9	do	23	1.5
Do ¹		5.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	23	1.5
Do ¹		5.75	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc	24	1.4
5 milliemes		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	21	1.3
Do ¹		4.0	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc	20	1.5
Do ¹		3.6	92% copper, 8% aluminum	21	1.33
2 milliemes		2.33	do	18	1.15
1 millieme		1.8	do	16	1.15
Do ¹		4.4	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	23	1.2

¹ Commemorative issue.² Hexagonal shaped coin.

*Data not available.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Denomination	Coining in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge ²
Decimal coins: ³	Pieces	Grams			
50 new pence ⁴	676,500	13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.29
20 new pence ⁴	64,840	28.28	925 silver	38.74	2.00
10 new pence	5,440,000	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	2.00
5 new pence	56,517,500	11.31	do	28.50	2.31
2 new pence	104,000	5.66	do	23.60	1.73
		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	26.91	1.80
1 new penny	98,770,000	3.56	do	20.32	1.52
1/2 new penny	189,552,000	1.78	do	17.15	1.12
Subtotal	346,124,840				
Pound-shilling-pence coins					
Sovereign (1 pound)		7.99	916½ gold, 83½ copper	22.05	1.63
Crown (5s.)		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	3.05
Halfcrown (2s. 6d.) ⁵	87,540	14.14	do	32.31	2.31
Florin (2s.)	87,540	11.31	do	28.50	2.31
Shilling (1s.) ⁶	175,080	5.66	do	23.60	1.73
Sixpence (6d.)	87,540	2.83	do	19.41	1.40
Threepence (3d.) ⁷	87,540	1.41	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	21.05	2.79
Penny (1d.) ⁸	87,540	9.45	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.56	1.91
Halfpenny (½d.) ⁸	87,540	5.67	do	25.48	1.65
Subtotal	700,320				
Maundy money: ⁹					
Fourpence	1,118	1.89	925 silver, 75 copper	17.63	1.02
Threepence	1,026	1.41	do	16.26	0.94
Twopence	1,118	0.94	do	13.44	0.89
Penny	1,026	0.47	do	11.15	0.69
Subtotal	4,288				
Total	346,829,448				

¹ The 1972 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. Dates on coins produced in 1972: 1970 all pound-shilling-pence denominations, which were for proof sets, remaining coins dated 1971.

² "D Day," when the United Kingdom adopted decimal currency, was Feb. 15, 1971.

³ The coin is 7-sided (an equilateral curve heptagon).

⁴ Coins commemorate the 25th Royal Wedding Anniversary. The silver coins are proof.

⁵ Coins have been demonetized and are no longer legal tender.

⁶ Production consists of 87,540 coins for England and the same number for Scotland.

⁷ Two-faced.

⁸ Minted for special distribution of the Royal Maundy at Westminster Abbey on Maundy Thursday.

⁹ Plain edges: 50p, 2p, 1p, ½p, and all Maundy coins. Milled edges: 25p, 10p, 6d, and 5p. Milling of the edge of the sovereign has approximately 105 serrations, 7½ thousandths of an inch deep.

NOTE.—United Kingdom coins circulate in: The Falkland Islands. United Kingdom coins also circulate in The Bahama Islands, Bermuda, the eastern group of Caribbean Territories, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Guyana, the Isle of Man, Jamaica, Jersey, and Malta which have their own coins.

UPPER VOLTA, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West

URUGUAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1,000 pesos.....		25.00	900 silver, 100 copper.....	37.0	3.40
100 pesos.....	20,000,000	8.00	70% copper, 20% nickel, 10% zinc.....	27.5	1.40
50 pesos.....		5.25	70% copper, 15% nickel, 15% zinc.....	24.5	1.30
10 pesos.....		3.25	.....do.....	21.5	1.22
20 pesos.....		4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	23.0	1.24
5 pesos.....		3.00	.....do.....	20.0	1.22
1 peso.....		2.00	.....do.....	17.0	1.00
Total.....		20,000,000			

¹ Mint producing 1972 coinage not reported.

* Smooth edges: 1 and 5 peso pieces. Reeded edges: other denominations.

Previous issues of Uruguayan coins in circulation in 1972

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Grams		mm.	mm.
10 pesos.....	9.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	28.00	2.25
5 pesos.....	7.0	.....do.....	25.00	2.15
1 peso.....	5.0	.....do.....	22.00	2.10

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 pesos.

VATICAN CITY

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
500 Vatican lire.....	125,000	11.00	835 silver, 165 copper.....	29.0	2.2
100 Vatican lire.....		5.20	900 gold, 100 other.....	20.7	1.3
Do.....	966,200	8.00	"Aemonital" (Steel containing 18% chrome).	27.8	2.0
50 Vatican lire.....	700,000	6.25	.....do.....	24.8	2.0
20 Vatican lire.....	170,000	3.60	"Bronzital" (91.6% copper, 8% alum num, 0.4% titanium).	21.4	1.6
10 Vatican lire.....	160,000	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).	23.3	1.6
Do.....		3.00	.....do.....	29.0	1.7
5 Vatican lire.....	110,000	1.00	.....do.....	20.3	1.5
Do.....		2.50	.....do.....	26.7	1.8
2 Vatican lire.....	110,000	0.80	.....do.....	18.3	1.4
Do.....		1.75	.....do.....	24.1	1.5
1 Vatican lira.....	110,000	0.63	.....do.....	17.2	1.2
Do.....		1.25	.....do.....	21.6	1.3
Total.....	2,451,200				

¹ The 1972 coinage, made by the Italian Government Mint, bears the date 1972.

*Lettered edge: 500 lire. Serrated edges: 100, 50, and 2 lire. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 lira coins.

NOTE.—New type coins bear new image of Pope Paul VI on obverse. Reverses portray angels of three ethinic types: the 100, 10, and 2 lire figure is Oriental; the 500, 5, and 1 lira is Negroid; and the 50 and 20 angel is Caucasian.

VENEZUELA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
2 bolivares		8.50	Pure nickel.....	27	2.0
1 bolívar		5.00	.....do.....	23	1.7
½ bolívar		3.50	.....do.....	20	1.4
¼ bolívar		1.75	.....do.....	17	0.9
12½ centimos		5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	23	1.65
10 centimos	60,000,000	4.00	.....do.....	21	1.52
5 centimos	40,000,000	2.50	.....do.....	19	1.17
Total.....	100,000,000				

¹ Coinage, produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.*Milled edges: 2, 1, ½, and ¼ Bolívars. Smooth edges: 12½, 10, and 5 centimos.
n.a. Not available.

VIETNAM

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
10 piastres (10 dong) ²		5.0	Nickel clad steel.....	25.5	1.27
Do.....		5.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	25.5	n.a.
5 piastres (5 dong) ²	15,000,000	4.0	Nickel clad steel.....	24.5	1.09
1 piastre (1 dong)		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22.5	n.a.
50/100 piastres		3.8	96.5% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium.....	31.0	n.a.
Do.....		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.....	31.0	2.36
Do (50 xu)		3.1	Aluminum.....	30.0	1.62
20/100 piastre		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.....	27.0	2.06
10/100 piastre		1.3	.....do.....	23.0	1.70
Total.....	15,000,000				

¹ 1972 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1971.² Coin has eight scallops.

*Reeded edges: 10 and 1 dong coins. Smooth edge: 5 dong.

n.a. Not available.

WESTERN SAMOA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
1 tala		27.22	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.74	n.a.
50 sene		13.61	.....do.....	31.75	n.a.
20 sene		11.31	.....do.....	28.50	n.a.
10 sene		5.66	.....do.....	23.60	n.a.
5 sene	80,000	2.83	.....do.....	19.41	n.a.
2 sene	100,000	3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.08	n.a.
1 sene	200,000	1.75	.....do.....	17.53	n.a.
Total.....	380,000				

¹ 1972 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1967.² "Tala" is the name of the new monetary unit. Wording on edge in English "Decimal Currency Introduced 10 JULY 1967." Milled edges: 50, 20, 10, and 5 sene. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 sene.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE: Western Samoa adopted its own decimal system of currency on July 10, 1967. The new coins replace coins of New Zealand. The monetary unit, the Tala, is divided into 100 Sene.



Commemorative coin of Western Samoa

WINDWARD ISLANDS, ATLANTIC GROUP—See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

WINDWARD ISLANDS, PACIFIC GROUP—See French Polynesia

YEMEN, THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm
50 fils		9.07	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	27.74	n.a.
25 fils		4.54	do.....	20.96	n.a.
5 fils		4.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	23.44	1.45
1 fil		.78	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.....	19.81	n.a.
Total					

n.a. Not available.

*Milled edges: 50 and 25 fils. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 fils.

NOTE—The name of this area was changed from The People's Republic of Southern Yemen. The monetary unit remains the Southern Yemeni Dinar, which is divided into 1,000 fils. The 1971 coins were inscribed "Democratic Yemen."

YUGOSLAVIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams		mm.	mm.
5 dinar		6.75	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.....	27.5	1.75
2 dinar		5.00	do.....	24.5	1.55
1 dinar	n.a.	3.80	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	21.8	1.45
50 paras	n.a.	6.00	85% copper, 14.5% zinc, 0.5% aluminum.....	25.5	1.57
20 paras	n.a.	4.00	do.....	23.2	1.32
10 paras	n.a.	3.00	do.....	21.0	1.25
5 paras	n.a.	1.50	do.....	16.0	1.15

¹ 1972 coinage manufactured by the Bureau of Money, Engraving and Printing, Belgrade. The 5 and 2 dinars were dated 1972, the 1 dinar was dated 1968, and all other denominations were dated 1965.

*Milled edges: all denominations.

n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Yugoslavian coins outstanding in 1972

Denomination ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		mm.	mm.
1,000 dinar	78.20	900 gold.....	55.00	n.a.
500 dinar	39.10	do.....	45.00	n.a.
300 dinar	15.64	do.....	30.00	n.a.
100 dinar	7.82	do.....	22.00	n.a.
50 dinar	20.00	925 silver.....	34.00	n.a.
Do.	6.00	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	25.50	1.8
20 dinar	9.00	do.....	27.00	n.a.
Do.	4.00	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	23.20	1.5
10 dinar	3.00	do.....	21.00	1.4

¹ Unofficial sources indicate the gold and silver coins to have been issued in 1964 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. The gold issue was reported limited to 10,000 sets.

*Milled edges: all denominations.

n.a. Not available.

ZAIRE (formerly Congo, Democratic Republic of)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Zaire-likuta-sengi system: ¹					
5 makuta.....	Pieces	Grams 6.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	mm. 25.00	mm. 1.50
1 likuta.....		1.25	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.....	21.00	1.65
10 sengi.....		.70	do.....	16.99	1.50

¹ Effective June 23, 1967, the Democratic Republic of the Congo introduced a new monetary unit, the zaire, equivalent to 1,000 francs. The zaire is divided into 100 likuta (plur.), makuta, and sengi. Likuta is divided into 100 sengi.

*Reeded edges: 5 makuta, 1 likuta, and 10 sengi.

NOTE.—Prior to 1972 this country was known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

ZAMBIA (formerly Northern Rhodesia)

Denomination	Coinage in 1972 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	Grams			
50 ngwee (12 sided).....		11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	mm. 30.00	mm. 1.88
20 ngwee.....		11.31	60% copper, 20% nickel, 20% zinc.....	28.50	2.26
10 ngwee.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	1.88
5 ngwee.....		2.83	do.....	19.41	1.42
2 ngwee.....		4.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.08	n.a.
1 ngwee.....	8,000,000	2.33	do.....	17.53	n.a.
Total.....		8,000,000			

¹ 1972 coinage manufactured by mints in the United Kingdom, bore the year 1972.

*Milled edges: 20, 10, and 5 ngwee. Smooth edges: 50, 2, and 1 ngwee.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The decimal system of currency, effective Jan. 16, 1968, replaced the initial Zambian pound system, which was adopted Nov. 16, 1964. The new monetary unit, the Kwacha, is divided into 100 ngwee. Abbreviations K and n.

ZANZIBAR—See Tanzania

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1972

[The decimal system of money, with the monetary unit divided into 100 fractional units, prevails in each country except as noted. The form, capitalization, position, etc., of units and their symbols or abbreviations may vary from that shown according to custom, usage, type of machines used, or for other reasons. Plural forms regularly are made by adding the letter "s," except as noted.]

Country	Basic unit	Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation
United States of America... Afars and Issas (formerly French Somaliland).	Dollar Djibouti franc.	\$ Dj. fr.	Cent Centime	¢
Afghanistan	Af. Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	Af. CFA fr.	Pul. Centime	1 CFA fr. = 0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Africa, Equatorial States: Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon. Africa, West (Monetary Union): Da- homey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime	1 CFA fr. = 0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Albania	Lek	DA	Qintar Centime	100 qintars = 1 lek.
Algeria	Dinar	DA	Centavo	Uses French and Spanish money. New monetary unit, the Pes (1 peso = 100 centavos), first issued Jan. 1, 1970, pursuant to Argentine Law 18,188, Apr. 15, 1969.
Andorra	Peso	\$	ctv	
Argentina	Dollar	\$	Cent.	1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Australia	Schilling Dollar	S B\$	Groschen Cent.	Bermuda adopted decimal system of currency on Feb. 6, 1970.
Austria	Dinar	BD	Fils (fils)	Indian money is also in circulation.
Bahamas	Franc Dollar	F or BF \$	Centime Cent.	N.P.
Bahrain	Dinar	Re (Rs.)	New palsa Centavo	
Belgium	Bermuda	\$b	Centavo	
Bhutan	Rupie Peso Boliviiano	R	Cent	
Bolivia	Boliviano	R	Centavo	
Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland)	South African rand	Centavo	Cent	
Brazil	Cruzeiro	\$	Centavo	
British Honduras	Dollar	BII \$	Cent	
Brunei	Dollar	Sen (sen)	Sen (sen)	100 stotinki = 1 lev.
Bulgaria	Lev	K	Slotinki	The decimal system was adopted in 1962.
Burma	Kyat	Pya.	P	

⁴ BII \$ = 1 pound sterling.

First issued in 1967.

The decimal system was adopted in 1962.

Burundi	Français Burundais	Fr.						
Cambodia	Riel	£	Sen (sen)					
Canada	Dollar	\$	Cent	¢				
Caribbean Territories: Eastern Group of Is., Leeward, and Windward Islands	East Caribbean Dollar	E.C. \$	Cent	¢				
Cayman Islands	Dollar	\$	Cent	¢				
Chile	Escudo	E°	Jiao					
China, People's Republic of	Yuan		Cent					
China, Republic of	New Taiwan Dollar	NT \$	Centavo	¢				
Cebuano Islands	Peso	\$ or P	Centime	¢, ¢, or Ctv.				
Ceuta (see Sri Lanka)	Communauté Finançière Africaine	CFA fr.						
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (see Zaire)	Colon (Colones)	₡ or ₡	Centimo	¢				
Costa Rica	Pound	₡	m.					
Cyprus	Crown	₭	h.					
Côte d'Ivoire	Krone (Kroner)	Kr. or kr.	Heller					
Denmark	Peso oro	Kr. or kr.	Ore (ore)					
Dominican Republic	Sucre	R.D. \$						
Ecuador	Colón (Colones)	\$/.	Centavo	¢ or ¢				
Ethiopia	Dollar	₡ or ₡	Centavo	¢				
Fiji	Dollar	₦	Centavo	¢				
Finland	Markkaa	mk	Cent	¢				
France	Franc	F	Centime	¢				
French Guadeloupe, Guiana, and Mar- tique	Colonies Françaises du Pacifique franc.	CFP fr.	Centime	¢				
French Polynesia; Austral, Leeward, Marquesas and Windward Islands; and Tuamotu group.	Dalasi		Butut	s. & d.				
Gambia, The	Deutsche Mark*	DM	Pfenning*	pt.				
Germany, Federal Republic of	New Cedi	N¢	New pesewa	p.				
Ghana	Crown		Pence					
Gibraltar	Drachma	Dr.	Lepton (lepta)					
Greece	Quetzal (Quetzales)	Q	Centavo	¢				
Großbritannien								
Guatemala								

Official conventional sign of the riel is barred Cambodian letter "r," as follows: "T" "p" "w" "r" and fonts which do not include this character may use a barred Latin "J" as follows £.

4.80 E.C. \$ = 1 pound sterling.

1 Yuan = 10 jiao = 100 fen.

1 CFA franc = 0.02 metropolitan French franc.

1 £ = 1,000 mls.

Danish money used in Faroe Islands and Greenland.

The decimal system of currency replaced the pound-shilling-pence system on Jan. 13, 1969.

Used metropolitan French coins.

1 CFP = 0.055 metropolitan French franc.

Adopted the decimal system of currency in 1971.

*For both singular and plural forms.

To 1.2 of 1 cent is the decimal equivalent.

Adopted decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.

United Kingdom coins also used.

Danish money is legal tender in Greenland.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1972—Continued

Country	Basic unit	Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
		Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Guernsey	Pound	Pence		Converted to decimal system of currency on Feb. 16, 1971.
Guinea, Republic of	FG	Cent		
Guyana (former British Guiana)	G\$	Centime		
Haiti	G	Centavo		
Honduras	L.	Cent		
Hong Kong	HK \$	Fyvir (aurar)		14.5455 HK \$ = 1 pound sterling.
Iceland	Krona (Krónur)	Paixa (paise)		
India	Kr. or Kr.	Sen (sen)		
Indonesia	Re. (Rs.)	Dinar		No symbol for dinar. 1 rial = 100 dinars.
Iran	RP.	Fils (fils)		1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Iraq	R.I. (Rls.)	Pence		The decimal system of currency was adopted on Feb. 16, 1971.
Ireland, Republic of	ID	Agora (agotor)		The £ is divided into 100 ag.
Israel	£	Centesimo (centesimi)		
Italy	L. or Lit.	Cent		
Jamaica	\$			The decimal system of money was adopted on Sept. 8, 1969.
Japan	¥	Sen (sen) Rin		
Jersey	Pound	Pence		
Jordan	Dinar	Fils (fils)		Adopted decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.
Kenya	Shilling	Cent		1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Korea, Republic of	Won	Chon (chon) or		100 cents = 1 shilling.
Kuwait	Dinar	Jeon,		The won is divided into 100 chon. The ratio of hwan to won is 10 to 1.
Laos	Kip	Fils (fils)		1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Lebanon	Pound	Centime, AT, or		
Lesotho (former Basutoland)	LS or LL	Pl.		LP or PL
South African rand	R	Plastro		c

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1972—Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Portuguese Timor	Esudo	Esc. or \$	Centavo	.....	Symbol (\$) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: 1\$00.)
Portuguese West Africa, Angola	Esudo	Esc. or \$	Centavo	.....	Do.
Portuguese West Africa, Cape Verde	Esudo	Esc. or \$	Centavo	.....	Do.
Portuguese West Africa, Guinea	Esudo	Esc. or \$	Centavo	.....	Do.
Portuguese West Africa, San Tome and Principe	Esudo	Esc. or \$	Centavo	.....	Do.
Qatar and Dubai	Riyal	QR	Dirham	.....	1 CFA Franc=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Reunion	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime	c	Decimal system adopted in February 1970.
Rhodesia	Pound	£	Cent.	c	1 CFA Franc=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Rwanda	Franc	FRW	Centime	c	1 royal=20 pirus=100 halalas. 13½ rupees=1 pound sterling.
Saint-Pierre et Miquelon	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime	c	A new currency, introduced on June 12, 1967.
Ban Marino	Lira	n.a.	Girsh	.....
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	SR	Cent.	c	
Seychelles	Rape	Rp	Cent.	c	
Sierra Leone	Leone	Le.	Cent.	c	
Singapore	Dollar	\$S	Cent.	c	
Somali Republic	Somali Shilling	Sh. So.	Centesimi (centesimal).	ctm.	
South Africa, Republic of	Rand	R	Cent	c	
Spain	Pesta	Pta. (Pts.)	Centimo	ctm.	
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Rupee	SL	Ks.	SL. cts.	
Sudan	Pound	£S	Lsd., or Ls.	m/m Piastre, millieme	
Surinam	Guilder	St.	Cent.	ct (cts)	

Coins of South Africa circulate.

Swaziland	Lilangeni and Lulanga.	Kr. or kr. Fr. I.S. sh., shs. B., b.	Öre (ire) Centime Plastic Senti Shang Sensit (sentit) Cent Millime Kurus (kurus) Cent Plastre, millieme Pence	C. P.S. sig. n.a. n.a. M. Krs. ct. P.T. & Mill. cts.
Sweden	Krona (Kronor)	Fr. or kr. Fr. I.S. sh., shs. B., b.	Öre (ire) Centime Plastic Senti Shang Sensit (sentit) Cent Millime Kurus (kurus) Cent Plastre, millieme Pence	C. P.S. sig. n.a. n.a. M. Krs. ct. P.T. & Mill. cts.
Switzerland	Franc	T & T\$	1 Dinar = 1,000 mililitres.	
Syrian Arab Republic	Pound or Lira	D	Distinctive Ugandan coins were issued on Jan. 2, 1967. 1 pound = 100 pastries = 1,000 mililitres.	
Tanzania	Shilling	TL.	The United Kingdom adopted the decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971. The pound, retained as the monetary unit, is divided into 100 pence.	
Togo	Baht	Sh.		
Trinidad and Tobago	Pa'panka	L.E.		
Tunisia	Dinar	£		
Turkey	Lira			
Uganda	Shilling			
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	Pound			
United Kingdom	Pound sterling			
Uruguay	Peso	\$		
Vatican City	Vatican Lira (Lire)	L.		
Venezuela	Bolivar (Bolivares)	B. VN \$ or Pr		
Vietnam	Plastre			
Western Samoa	Tala	WS\$		
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	Dinar	S.Y. £		
Yugoslavia	Dinar (Dinars)	Din.		
Zaire	Zaire	Z		
Zambia	Kwacha	K		

The baht is sometimes referred to as the Ucial.
Decimal system of money adopted Apr. 3, 1967.

1 Dinar = 1,000 mililitres.

Distinctive Ugandan coins were issued on Jan. 2, 1967.
1 pound = 100 pastries = 1,000 mililitres.

The United Kingdom adopted the decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971. The pound, retained as the monetary unit, is divided into 100 pence.

The denominations of the coins are inscribed in "Dong."

n.a. Not available.

Silver coins withdrawn from circulation in specified countries, calendar year 1972

Country	Nominal value in monetary unit of issuing country	Silver content ¹
Australia	581,400 Australian dollars	Fine ounces 479,000
Belgium	104,950 Belgian francs	652,371
Canada	113,671 Canadian dollars	136,982
El Salvador	49 Salvadorian colons	18
Ethiopia	803,062 Ethiopian dollars	363,016
Fiji	30 Fiji dollars	n.a.
Finland	5,314,347 Finnish markka	382,726
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,010,260 Deutsche Mark	453,363
Guatemala	71,285 Guatemalan quetzales	270,452
Honduras	14,728 Honduran lempira	5,919
Japan	66,924,700 Japanese yen	61,966
Morocco	14,041 Moroccan dirhams	1,327
Netherlands	10,000,000 Dutch guilders	1,505
Philippines	2.20 Philippine pesos	1
South Africa, Republic of	78,200 South African rand	142,168
Sweden	24,022 Swedish kroner	3,858
Switzerland	123,272,000 Swiss francs	13,824,819
Tunisia	22,904 Tunisian dinars	9,013
United Kingdom	530,632 pounds sterling	894,115
Total ounces		17,682,619

¹ Approximate in some instances; not necessarily the actual amount of silver recovered or recoverable.

Estimated quantity of gold and silver issued for industrial, professional, and artistic purposes in specified countries during the calendar year 1972

Country	Gold (fine troy ounces)	Silver (fine troy ounces)	Source and reference notes
United States.....	7,285,000	142,000,000	Gold: U.S. Government estimate by Treasury Dept., Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations. Silver: Handy & Harman.
Australia.....	518,720	2,545,247	Official Government source.
Austria.....	195,477	213,320	Hauptpünzlerungs- und Probieramt (Minting and Assay Office).
Bolivia.....	526,939	n.a.	Banco Minero de Bolivia.
Canada.....	n.a.	n.a.	Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Chile.....	n.a.	n.a.	Central Bank.
Colombia.....	54,368	197,982	Banco de la Republica, Asociacion Colombiana de Mineros y Casa de Moneda (Government Mint).
Ecuador.....	57,871	3,215	Banco Central del Ecuador.
El Salvador.....	397	701	Cooperativa de Joyeros y Relojeros de San Salvador.
Finland.....	n.a.	n.a.	Bank of Finland.
France.....	1,347,120	16,493,330	Ministère du Développement Industrial et Scientifique.
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	2,696,354	72,481,630	Bundesamt für Gewerblich Wirtschaft, Frankfurt am Main (Federal Office for Industry and Crafts).
Ghana.....	5,513	1,664	External Trade Statistics.
Guatemala.....	3,955	n.a.	Records of industrial sales, Banco de Guatemala.
Guyana.....	1,700	n.a.	Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Economic Development.
Haiti.....	4,737	n.a.	National Bank of Haiti.
Honduras.....	643	n.a.	Banco Central de Honduras, Depto. de Caja.
Indonesia.....	965	77,162	P.N. Logam Mulia.
Japan.....	2,872,347	96,452,227	Gold, Ministry of Finance. Silver, based on survey of Research and Statistics Division, Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
Lebanon.....	110,148	6,141	Ministry of National Economy.
Macao Republ.....	4,209	n.a.	Direction des Mines, et de l'Energie.
Malaysia.....	89,055	n.a.	Bank Negara Malaysia.
Mexico.....	580,088	7,023,644	Balanza de Pagos de la Subgerencia de Estudios Económicos.
Morocco.....	48,454	n.a.	Office des Changes.
Netherlands.....	279,390	1,570,242	Director of Internal Financial Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
New Zealand.....	27,315	231,541	Department of Statistics; Mines Department.
Nicaragua.....	17,410	n.a.	International Department, Banco Central de Nicaragua.
Norway.....	48,226	2,572,059	Central Bureau of Statistics.
Pakistan.....	637	376	Dirección de Estadística.
Panama, Republic of.....	2,315	16,172	Gold, trade estimates. Silver, Industrial Bank of Peru.
Peru.....	103,107	1,580,022	Casa de Moeda, Lisbon.
Portugal.....	491,262	1,407,099	South African Treasury.
South Africa, Republic of.....	1,648	5,180	Sindicato Nacional de Metal.
Spain.....	853,506	9,066,500	Department of Small Industries.
Sri Lanka.....	6,971	21,902	Centrale Bank van Suriname and Comptroller of Customs. Includes sales by the Centrale Bank and new production.
Surinam.....	9,099	n.a.	Swedish Mint.
Sweden.....	156,992	n.a.	BCT et Bulletin de l'I.N.S.
Tunisia.....	24,039,625	85,810,331	Turkish Government Mint.
Turkey.....	643,015	645,015	Gold estimate compiled from submissions by members of London gold market. Silver estimate: 1972 ANNUAL BULLION REVIEW, Samuel Montague & Co., Ltd.
United Kingdom.....	1,374,827	27,000,000	Central Bank, Regulation Division.
Uruguay.....	n.a.	n.a.	
Zaire.....	19,290	n.a.	
Total.....	44,478,695	467,421,311	

n.a. Not available.

World production of gold by countries,¹ 1970-72

[Troy ounces]

Country ²	1970	1971	1972 ³
North America:			
Canada	2,408,574	2,243,000	2,079,000
Costa Rica	500	500	500
El Salvador	2,301	3,503	2,861
Haiti	3,000	3,000	3,000
Honduras	3,333	3,503	2,021
Mexico	198,241	150,915	146,061
Nicaragua	115,173	121,134	120,000
United States	1,743,322	1,495,108	1,449,943
South America:			
Bolivia	30,603	21,541	19,640
Brazil ⁴	171,331	157,378	165,531
Chile	52,177	64,417	75,946
Colombia	201,519	188,847	186,816
Ecuador	8,521	11,028	11,000
French Guiana	2,347	2,315	2,300
Guyana	4,433	1,400	4,026
Peru	107,673	65,000	82,885
Surinam	1,137	643	600
Venezuela	22,320	18,567	18,834
Europe:			
Finland	20,319	17,489	17,619
France	63,112	65,620	66,000
Germany, West	1,000	1,700	1,700
Portugal	11,992	13,696	13,601
Romania	60,000	60,000	60,000
Sweden	44,207	54,528	50,000
U.S.S.R. ⁵	6,500,000	6,700,000	6,900,000
Yugoslavia	97,384	123,780	135,033
Africa:			
Angola		32	30
Camer	154	88	100
Cong (Brazzaville)	2,669	2,958	3,100
Ethiopia	27,295	24,499	20,784
Gabon	16,108	13,728	13,182
Ghana	707,900	697,517	724,051
Guinea	4,000	4,000	4,000
Kenya			34
Liberia	669	2,546	1,324
Mali	30	30	30
Madagascar Republic	514	412	190
Mozambique	35	19	20
Niger	235	119	-
Nigeria	123	40	12
Rhodesia	500,000	501,551	502,000
South Africa, Republic of	32,164,107	31,388,631	29,245,273
Sudan			95
Tanzania	8,263	167	213
Zaire	180,590	171,685	81,566
Zambia ⁶	10,700	9,866	11,400
Asia:			
China, People's Republic of	50,000	50,000	50,000
India	104,200	118,589	105,773
Indonesia	7,608	10,600	10,899
Japan ⁷	255,189	255,255	243,027
Khmer, Republic of	4,000	4,000	4,000
Korea, North	160,000	160,000	160,000
Korea, Republic of	51,345	28,807	17,072
Malaysia:			
Malaya	3,912	4,491	4,788
Sarawak	1,265	1,180	1,047
Philippines	602,715	637,048	606,730
Taiwan	22,602	19,496	17,882
Oceania:			
Australia	619,922	672,106	754,932
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	291	444	400
Fiji	106,301	89,129	90,000
New Zealand	11,283	9,418	13,511
Papua-New Guinea	23,798	24,071	409,125
Total	47,522,342	46,491,114	44,711,507

¹ Estimate. ² Preliminary. ³ Revised.⁴ Unless otherwise indicated, production is on the basis of mine output.⁵ Gold is also produced in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Spain, and small quantities probably in Argentina, Burma, East Germany, Hungary, Thailand, and several other countries. Data for these are not available. Data are also lacking on clandestine activities.⁶ Bullion only, excludes gold from placer operations for which data are not available.⁷ Purchased by Bank of Monrovia.⁸ Contained in blister copper, refinery muds, and electrolytic copper.⁹ Refinery production for Japan was as follows: 1970—709,338 ounces; 1971—772,652 ounces; 1972—845,628 ounces.¹⁰ New Guinea only.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

World production of silver by countries,¹ 1970-72

(Thousands of troy ounces)

Country ²	1970	1971	1972 ³
North and Central America:			
Canada	44,251	46,024	46,999
El Salvador	154	215	177
Haiti	17	17	17
Honduras	3,816	3,642	3,595
Mexico	42,836	36,657	37,483
Nicaragua	217	261	275
United States	45,008	41,564	37,233
South America:			
Argentina	2,051	2,050	2,122
Bolivia ⁴	6,816	5,369	5,659
Brazil	3,57	3,41	3,41
Chile	2,393	2,729	2,859
Colombia	76	68	70
Ecuador	70	70	70
Peru	39,835	38,398	40,188
Europe:			
Austria ⁵	176	220	193
Czechoslovakia	11,000	11,000	11,000
Finland	740	623	625
France	2,282	2,109	1,858
Germany, East	4,800	5,000	5,000
Germany, West	1,800	1,800	1,736
Greece ⁶	420	462	—
Hungary	6	6	6
Ireland	2,171	1,432	1,500
Italy	1,063	1,236	2,166
Poland	180	200	210
Portugal	280	264	242
Romania ⁷	800	1,000	1,000
Spain ⁸	1,640	1,640	1,640
Sweden ⁹	3,949	3,895	3,900
U.S.S.R. ¹⁰	38,000	39,000	40,000
Yugoslavia	3,417	3,354	3,582
Africa:			
Algeria	210	200	190
Ghana	5	—	—
Morocco	681	1,698	1,866
Rhodesia ¹¹	70	91	136
South Africa, Republic of	3,527	3,378	3,344
South-West Africa, Territory of ¹²	1,229	1,426	1,111
Tanzania	1	36	52
Tunisia	56	106	106
Zaire	1,479	1,470	2,078
Zambia ¹³	185	194	109
Asia:			
Burma	620	685	1,155
China, People's Republic of ¹⁴	800	800	800
India	50	121	142
Indonesia	283	285	279
Japan	11,080	11,293	10,021
Korea, North	700	700	700
Korea, Republic of	1,494	1,543	1,770
Philippines	1,702	1,940	1,848
Taiwan	96	73	74
Oceania:			
Australia	25,992	21,703	22,796
Fiji	27	27	24
New Zealand	16	66	31
Papua and New Guinea	19	19	995
Total	310,891	298,783	301,291

¹ Estimate. ²Preliminary. ³Revised.¹ Recoverable content of ores and concentrates produced, unless otherwise noted.² In 1970, data were reported by Bulgaria, Guatemala, Thailand, Turkey, and several other African countries produce silver, but quantities are insignificant or not reported.³ Preliminary by the State Mining Company (COMIBOL) plus exports of medium and small (private sector) mines.⁴ Smelter and/or refinery production.⁵ Series revised to indicate mine output; previous data represented metal production.⁶ Output of Inyati mine only.⁷ K. T. T. Corp., part of Tuncel Corp. Ltd. concentrates, as reported for year ending June 30 of 1970 and 1971. Data for 1971 represent calendar year production; production of silver for last 6 months of 1971 was 649 thousand troy ounces.⁸ Includes recovery from copper refinery sludges.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

World's monetary stocks of gold bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1972

Country or international monetary institution	Fine troy ounces	Value at U.S. \$38 per fine troy ounce ¹
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
United States of America ²	275,970	\$10,486,864
Afghanistan ³	932	38,413
Algeria ³	5,472	207,936
Argentina	3,993	151,718
Australia	7,381	280,496
Austria	20,852	792,371
Belgium	43,082	1,637,117
Bolivia	407	15,448
Brazil ³	1,326	50,401
Burma	337	12,000
Canada	21,950	834,107
Chile	n.a.	n.a.
China, Republic of (Taiwan) ³	2,294	87,172
Colombia	428	16,271
Costa Rica	60	2,286
Denmark	1,813	68,906
Dominican Republic	86	3,268
Ecuador	355	13,492
El Salvador	139	5,281
Ethiopia	367	13,946
Finland	1,397	53,068
France	100,696	3,826,453
Germany, Federal Republic of	117,355	4,459,493
Ghana	160	6,088
Greece	3,495	132,795
Guatemala	491	18,658
Iceland	29	1,102
India	6,954	264,234
Iran	3,737	142,000
Iraq	4,100	155,800
Ireland, Republic of	447	16,990
Israel	1,142	43,396
Italy	81,086	3,081,278
Japan	21,019	798,726
Jordan	797	30,269
Korea	107	4,050
Kuwait	2,483	94,352
Lebanon	9,215	350,156
Libya ³	2,437	92,600
Malaysia	1,674	63,617
Malta ³	353	13,400
Mexico	4,946	187,938
Morocco	607	23,079
Nepal	136	5,161
Netherlands	54,174	2,058,617
Netherlands Antilles	534	20,296
New Zealand	23	857
Nicaragua	9	341
Nigeria	571	21,714
Norway	973	36,990
Pakistan	1,554	59,069
Paraguay	2	89
Peru	1,093	41,530
Philippines	1,863	70,778
Portugal	26,848	1,021,900
Saudi Arabia	3,079	117,002
South Africa, Republic of	17,926	681,201
Spain	14,234	540,900
Surinam	248	9,406
Sweden	5,724	217,508
Switzerland	83,108	3,158,093

Footnotes at end of table.

World's monetary stocks of gold bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1972—Continued

Country or international monetary institution	Fine troy ounces	Value at U.S. \$38 per fine troy ounce ¹
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Thailand	2,304	\$86,931
Tunisia	129	4,918
United Arab Republic (Egypt) ²	2,421	92,000
United Kingdom ³	21,053	800,000
Uruguay	3,543	134,634
Venezuela ⁴	11,184	425,000
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	2	65
Yugoslavia	1,474	56,000
Zambia	1,460	55,493
Zambia	168	6,400
Bank for International Settlements	5,737	218,000
International Monetary Fund	153,421	5,380,000
All other	24,035	913,337
Total ⁵	1,193,497	44,905,000

¹ The monetary value of gold in the United States was U.S. \$38 per fine troy ounce on Dec. 31, 1972. The U.S. dollar was legally defined as 14,03508772 grains of gold nine-tenths fine.

² Consists of gold held by the Treasury and the U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund.

³ Approximate.

⁴ Net gold assets of the BIS. Represents gold in bars and coins and other assets minus gold liabilities.

⁵ Excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and the People's Republic of China.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Details of figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

World monetary stocks of silver bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1972

Country	Monetary unit	Exchange rate Dec. 1972 ¹	Silver bullion		Silver coin	Total silver
			Fine troy ounces	Value ²	Value ³	Value
United States.....	Dollar.....	\$1.00	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Afghanistan.....	Afghani.....	.22222	45,806	\$90,510	n.a.	\$90,510
Australia.....	Dollar.....	1.19100	8,303	16,407	\$6	16,413
Austria.....	Schilling.....	.04320	190	375	24,892	25,267
Bahamas.....	Dollar.....	1.00	857	1,693	149,459	151,152
Belgium.....	Franc.....	.02268	6,201	1,637	3,585	3,585
Bolivia.....	Peso-Boliviano.....	.05000	19	38	76	114
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....	.01618	7	14		14
Canada.....	Dollar.....	1.00420	662	1,308		1,308
China, Republic of.....	Dollar.....	.02500	1,951	3,856	6	3,862
Colombia.....	Peso.....	.04371	98	194	157	351
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....	1.00	n.a.	n.a.	3,208	3,208
El Salvador.....	Colon.....	.40			2,208	2,208
Ethiopia.....	Dollar.....	.43422	n.a.	n.a.	10,949	10,949
Finland.....	Markka.....	.24000	n.a.	n.a.	6,807	6,807
France.....	Franc.....	.19765	n.a.	n.a.	269,580	269,580
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	Deutsche Mark.....	.31305	8,445	16,686	718,701	735,387
Ghana.....	Cedi.....	.78000			4	4
Greece.....	Drachma.....	.33333	3,618	7,149	n.a.	7,149
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....	1.00	1,123	2,220	3,242	5,462
India.....	Rupee.....	.12520	n.a.	n.a.		
Israel.....	Pound.....	.23810			2,772	2,772
Italy.....	Lira.....	.00171			117,480	117,480
Japan.....	Yen.....	.00332	3,384	6,686	227,021	233,707
Korea.....	Won.....	.00256	27	53		53
Lebanon.....	Pound.....	.33113			1,030	1,030
Luxembourg.....	Franc.....	.02268			340	340
Malaysia.....	Dollar.....	.35900			6,682	6,682
Mexico.....	Peso.....	.08000	73,307	144,853	111,288	256,141
Morocco.....	Dirham.....	.20964			7,267	7,267
Mozambique.....	Escudo.....	.03728	n.a.	n.a.	10,695	10,695
Nepal.....	Rupee.....	.09877	4,537	8,965		8,965
Netherlands.....	Guilder.....	.30996	2,092	4,134	102,054	106,188
Netherlands Antilles.....	Guilder.....	.55866			2,039	2,039
Norway.....	Krone.....	.15195	220	435	7,027	7,462
Panama.....	Balboa.....	1.00			9,050	9,050
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....	.00794			596	596
Peru.....	Sol.....	.02984			51	51
Philippines.....	Peso.....	.14749	226	446	12,535	12,981
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	.08728	3,099	6,124	10,084	16,208
Rwanda.....	Franc.....	.01086			65	65
South Africa.....	Rand.....	1.27400	n.a.	n.a.	18,600	18,600
Spain.....	Peseta.....	.01575	u.s.	n.a.	80,818	80,818
Sri Lanka.....	SL. rupee.....	.14950			182	182
Sweden.....	Krona.....	.21070	161	318	167,802	168,120
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	.26505	5,754	11,360		11,369
Thailand.....	Baht.....	.04808	432	855	1,095	1,950
Trinidad & Tobago.....	T&T dollar.....	.64285			193	193
Turkey.....	Lira.....	.07143			571	571
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	2.34780	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....	.22727	n.a.	n.a.	61,201	61,201
Total.....			170,519	326,325	2,151,418	2,477,743

¹ U.S. cents per unit of foreign currency. For the following 24 countries, the average December 1972 exchange rates for foreign currencies are based on the daily rate certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York: Australia, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Mozambique, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. For other countries they are end-of-year rates for the dollar and/or the par value of the particular currency as established with the International Monetary Fund.

² The U.S. dollar value of silver bullion is based on the daily New York open market quotations for the month of December 1972. The December 1972 average is U.S. \$1.97595 per troy ounce of .999-1000 commercial fineness. The corresponding price for 1000/1000 purity is as follows: One troy ounce = U.S. \$1.97793.

³ The U.S. dollar value for foreign silver coin is based on the nominal face value in the country of issue and the exchange rate shown.

* Silver bullion held by the U.S. Mint.

n.a. Not available.

FAO Coin Issues

The following pages contain the listing of FAO national coins issued through December 1972 and illustrations of the coins, made available by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.

FAO NATIONAL COIN ISSUES, THROUGH DEC. 31, 1972

Country and denomination	Coinage mint	Quantity issued		Year of issue	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness and edge	Remarks
		Regular	Proof						
Africa, West:									
50 francs.....	French Government Mint, Paris.	20,000,000	.....	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	5.00	22.00	mm. 21.86	
Algeria:									
1 dinar.....	Prague, Czechoslovakia.	10,000,000	.....	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	7.00	25.00	22.10	
20 centimes.....	do.....	20,000,000	.....	1972	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	4.00	22.00	11.50	
5 centimes.....	do.....	40,000,000	.....	1970	Aluminum.....	1.50	22.00	11.70	Coins dated 1970-1973 (4 year development plan).
Bahrain:									
20 mils.....	Royal Mint, London.....	40,000	.....	1969	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	15.00	32.00	22.40	Coins dated 1969-1389. Primarily a current coin.
Bolivia:									
1 peso-boliviano.....	Germany.....	25,000	.....	1968	95% steel, 5% nickel.....	6.00	27.00	21.55	Coins dated Oct. 16, 1968 (FAO anniversary).
Burundi:									
10 francs.....	Royal Mint, London.....	2,000,000	.....	1968	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	8.00	28.00	21.80	Coins dated 1968.
Caribbean, East:									
Argentina:									
4 dollars.....	Royal Mint, London.....	13,500	2,000	1971	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.00	36.60	23.00	
Barbados:									
4 dollars.....	do.....	30,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	23.00	
Dominica:									
4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	23.00	
Grenada:									
4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	23.00	
Montserrat:									
4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	23.00	
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla:									
4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	23.00	
St. Lucia:									
4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	23.00	
St. Vincent:									
4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	23.00	
Ceylon:									
2 rupees.....	do.....	500,000	.....	1968	do.....	12.30	31.50	22.00	Coins dated 1968.
China, Republic of:									
1 dollar.....	Central Mint, Taipei.....	10,000,000	.....	1963	55% copper, 27% zinc, 18% nickel.....	6.00	25.00	21.60	Primarily commemorative.
Cyprus:									
50 mils.....	Royal Mint, London.....	80,000	.....	1970	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22.60	36.07	12.57	Primarily commemorative.
100 mils.....	do.....	5,000	.....	1970	800 silver, 200 other.....	22.60	36.07	12.57	Com has no rim.

Dominican Republic 1 centavo	do	5,000,000	1970	95% copper, 4.5% tin, 0.5% zinc.	3.00	19.00	1.40	Coins dated 1969, Primarily a current coin.
Greece 1 drachma	do	500,000	1970	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	19.00	35.56	2.50	partly as a commemorative, partly as a current coin. Issued Feb. 23, 1970 date
India 10 rupees	Indian Government Mints, Bombay and Calcutta	406,350	1970	800 silver, 200 copper	15.00	34.00	2.15	Coins dated 1970. Primarily
Do.	do	5,069	1971	do.....	15.00	34.00	2.15	Coins dated 1971. Primarily
20 paisa	do	10,172,500	1970	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	4.50	22.00	1.85	Coins dated 1970.
Do.	do	50,600	1971	do.....	4.50	22.00	1.85	Coins dated 1971.
Indonesia 10 rupiah	Djakarta	120,000,000	1971	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	1.80	16.00	1.00	One of six coins, which is part of the first regular issue since 1961.
Iran 1 rial	Imperial Iranian Mint, Tehran	8,605,000	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	1.75	18.50	2.10	2,770,000 coins bore year 1350.
10 rials	do	150,000	1970	do.....	7.00	28.00	2.33	Coins dated 1351-1358 (1972).
Iraq 250 fils	Royal Mint, London	500,000	1,000	Pure nickel	15.00	33.00	2.40	Intended as a commemorative and current coin to circulate
Jamaica 1 cent	do	645,000	1971	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	4.10	21.10	1.70	
1 do	do	5,000,000	1972	do.....	4.10	21.10	1.70	
Jordan 250 fils	Korea, Pusan	60,000	1969	75% copper, 25% nickel	17.00	34.00	2.40	Coins dated 1969.
50 won	Korean Mint, Pusan	6,000,000	1972	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	4.16	21.60	1.60	
Lebanon 1 pound	Sheritt Mint, Canada	300,000	1968	Pure nickel	9.50	28.00	2.70	Coins dated 1968, authorised as legal tender for 3 years after date of issue.
Malta 20 francs	French Government Mint, Paris	15,000,000	1970	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	6.00	24.50	1.170	Issued on 16th anniversary of Independence.
10 francs	do	25,000,000	1970	do.....	3.50	21.00	1.170	Do.
Malta: 3 scudi	Order of Malta Mint, Rome	27,000	1968	Silver (800 fine)	10.00	33.00	21.40	
2 tari	do	27,000	1968	Bronze	10.00	33.00	21.60	

Footnotes at end of table.

FAO NATIONAL COIN ISSUES, THROUGH DEC. 31, 1972—Continued

Country and denomination	Coinage mint	Quantity issued	Year of issue	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness and edge	Remarks
		Regular	Proof		(grams)	mm.	mm.	
Nepal. 10 rupees	Kathmandu.....	538,850 1,500,000	1968 1971	Silver (600 fine) 60% copper, 34% zinc.....	15.50 4.00	32.00 21.00	3.20 1.34	Primarily commemorative. Circulation coins.
Palauan. 5 balboas.....	United States Assay Office, San Francisco.....	70,000	10,000	925 silver, 75 copper.....	35.12	39.00	3.20	
Poland. 10 zlotych (fish).....	Polish Government Mint, Warsaw.....	2,000,000	.....	Cupronickel.....	9.50	28.00	2.20	
Do (baby).....	do.....	51,200	.....	do.....	9.50	28.00	2.20	"Pattern" coins.
Do (globe).....	do.....	51,800	.....	do.....	9.50	28.00	2.20	Do.
Rwanda. 200 francs.....	Royal Mint, London.....	30,000 5,000,000	1972 1970	800 silver, 200 copper..... Aluminum alloy.....	18.00 1.50	32.00 23.50	1.20 4.20	New current denomination.
2 francs.....	do.....	.....	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	6.50	26.00	2.17	
Saudi Arabia: 1/2 rial.....	Pakistan Mint, Lahore.....	500,000	.....	Aluminum alloy.....	.78	23.10	1.17	
5 cent.....	Royal Mint, London.....	2,200,000 2,350,000	1972 1972	do.....	.70	16.60	1.91	
1 cent.....	do.....	.....	1972	do.....	1.24	21.23	1.17	
Singapore. 5 cents.....	Chartered Industries of Singapore.....	3,049,046	.....	90.5% aluminum	28.00	38.00	2.30	Primarily a commemorative coin.
Somalia. 5 shillings.....	Royal Mint, London.....	100,000	1,000	1970 75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22.45 15.50	40.00 32.00	2.20 2.10	Commemorative coins dated 1968-1970.
Sudan. 50 piastres 25 piastres.....	Khartoum Mint.....	1,000,000 20,000	1968 1972	75% copper, 25% nickel..... do.....	3.24	21.20	1.15	
5 milimes.....	do.....	6,000,000	.....	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.....	7.50 3.00	27.00 19.00	2.15 1.50	Current coins dated 1968-1988. Current coins dated 1971-1991.
Syria. 1 pound 5 piastres.....	Sheritt Mint, Canada— Royal Mint, London.....	500,000 15,000,000	.....	Pure nickel..... 70% copper, 30% zinc.....	13.60 13.60	33.00 33.00	2.30 2.30	
Tanzania. 5 shilling.....	Royal Mint, London.....	1,000,000	.....	1971 75% copper, 25% nickel.....	12.63	32.00	2.175	Intended for current circulation. Coin dated 1969.
Trinidad and Tobago: 1 dollar.....	do.....	8,000,000	1972	do.....	12.63	32.00	2.250	Intended for current circulation. Legal tender for 2 years from issue date. Issued July 25, 1970, Republic Day.
Tunisia 1 dinar.....	Sherritt Mint, Canada— French Government Mint, Paris.....	250,000 100,000	1970 1970	Pure nickel..... 680 silver, 30 copper	18.00	32.00		

WORLD COINS

Puky 2½ lire.	Turkish Government Mint, Istanbul	300,000	1970	Chrome/steel.....	9.00	20.00	\$1.65	Intended for current circulation.
10 kurus	do	1,000,000	1971	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	3.50	21.00	11.50	Do.
Do	do	500,000	1972	do.....	3.50	21.00	11.50	Do.
Uganda	Royal Mint, London	100,000	1968	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.00	38.00	23.00	Current coin.
5 shillings	Mint House, Cairo	500,000	1970	do.....	6.00	27.00	11.35	Year on coins is 1969.
United Arab Republic: for postage	Chilean Government Mint, Santiago	500,100	1971	90% silver.....	26.00	37.00	2.60	Current coin.
1000 pesos	do.....	11,000	1971	Bronze.....	22.00	37.00	2.60	Do.
Vatican City: 100 lire	Italian Government Mint, Rome	110,000	1968	83% silver, 16% copper.....	11.00	29.00	2.00	Do.
100 lire	do	315,000	1968	Steel containing 18% chrome.....	8.00	27.80	2.00	Do.
50 lire	do	100,000	1968	do.....	6.25	24.80	2.00	Do.
20 lire	do	105,000	1968	92% copper, 8% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	3.60	21.30	1.60	Do.
10 lire	do	110,000	1968	96.2% aluminum, 3.5% manganese, 0.3% manganese.....	1.60	23.30	1.60	Do.
5 lire	do	100,000	1968	do.....	1.00	20.20	1.50	Do.
2 lire	do	100,000	1968	do.....	.80	18.30	1.40	Do.
1 lira	do	100,000	1968	do.....	.63	17.20	1.20	Do.
Vietnam	Hamburg Mint, Germany, German State Mint, Karlsruhe	500,000	1968	Nickel-plated steel.....	9.00	30.00	1.90	Do.
20 piastres	do	30,000,000	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	4.00	22.50	n.a.	Do.
1 piastre	Belgrade	500,000	1971	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.....	6.75	27.50	1.75	Do.
Yugoslavia	do	500,000	1971	do.....	5.00	24.50	1.55	Do.
5 dinar	Royal Mint, London	70,1000	1960	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	11.70	31.00	1.90	Primarily a commemorative, but issued on a trial basis as a current coin.

¹ Smooth edge.
² Milled edge.
³ Relief edge.

⁴ Scalloped edge.
⁵ Inverse edge.
^a n.a. Not available.
^r Revised.

Note.—The Food and Agriculture Organization national coin issues presented in this table represent the first international coin issue in monetary history. The coins drew attention to the important challenges of our time: providing food, training, and work for a rapidly expanding world population.



Algeria



Bahrain



Bolivia



Burundi



Republic of China



Dominican Republic



United Arab Republic (Egypt)



Guyana



India



Indonesia



Iran



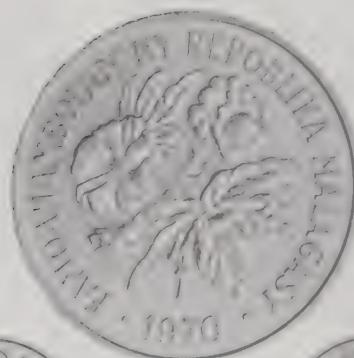
Iraq



Jamaica



Jordan



Malagasy Republic



Lebanon



Malta



Nepal



Poland



Rwanda



Saudi Arabia



Sri Lanka



Singapore



The Sudan



Syrian Arab Republic



Trinidad and Tobago



Tunisia



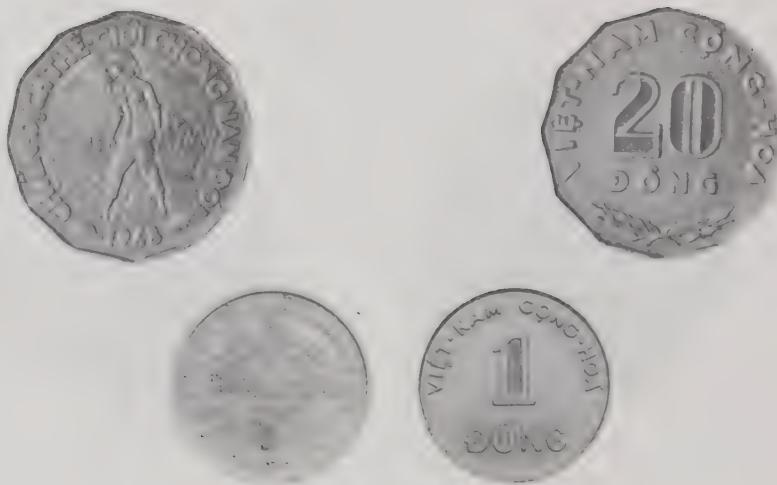
Turkey



Uganda



Vatican City



The Republic of South Viet-Nam



West Africa



Yugoslavia



Zambia

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